

Patterson Jury Disagrees; Judge Asks Government to Dismiss Case

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WEATHER
Cloudy
Possibly
Rain

Daily Worker

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NOW END THE WAR!

An Editorial

A TREMENDOUS FEELING of gratification will be felt all over the nation today that the war-hungry Gen. MacArthur who called openly for World War III has been fired by the government.

With the firing of this arrogant militarist, the peace camp of the world has won an important gain which opens up very great opportunities to advance the cause of peace.

MacArthur is out.

Now the war in Korea must be ditched as well!

The men who pushed the United States into the suicidal invasion of Korea in June 1950 betrayed the nation. They are responsible for the 60,000 American casualties, and the more than 1,000,000 Korean dead and wounded men, women and children.

If it was a betrayal of America to start the war against Korea, it is equally a betrayal to continue it another single day, with all its horror, devastation, and useless massacre of innocent people.

IN FIRING MacARTHUR, President Truman has not

ordered Gen. Ridgway to cease the bloodletting. On the contrary, Gen. Ridgway has just announced that he wants more war in Korea, that it "cannot be called off like a baseball game." He has also announced that he looks toward a world war with the socialist states of which the Korean slaughter was merely "the first round."

All Americans who rejoice today that the war incendiary MacArthur is out owe it to themselves to put enormous public pressure on the government to negotiate for peace in Asia with China, and for peace in Europe with the Soviet Union.

It was Truman who gave MacArthur his orders for war in Korea; it was Truman who ordered the seizure of Chinese Taiwan (Formosa). It is Truman and Eisenhower who still seek the rearming of the Nazi war leaders in West Germany. These dangers still face America. In fact, under the inevitable howl of rage from the Taft-Hearst-MacArthur forces against the government, President Truman now will seek to prove to those groups that the basic Washington-Wall Street program

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Peace Groups Say: Quit Korea

Organizations dedicated to peace yesterday urged President Truman to follow up his recall of Gen. MacArthur by ending the Korean war and initiating a big power conference to end all existing differences. The American Peace Crusade, in a wire to Truman, declared:

"Long overdue removal of Gen. MacArthur opens new opportunity to end bloody Korean conflict. Urge you heed the hopes of millions of Americans by initiating immediate negotiations for peaceful settlement in Korea and withdrawal of United States troops. Urge further that you instruct Ambassador Jessup at Deputy Foreign Minister's Conference in Paris to use this moment of high hope for peace to reach effective agreement with Soviet Union and other nations leading to long-term peaceful relations on world scale."

Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, said: "The order dismissing General MacArthur was signed by President Truman, but dictated by the American people.

The White House has had to recognize the meaning of mail to Congressmen and the President, which is running 100 to 1 in favor of bringing the boys home from Korea and stopping the senseless slaughter by immediate negotiations for peace. From the homes, the farms, the shops, the factories of our land, comes the urgent mandate that now is the great moment to end the hostilities and to substitute the conference table for bloody battlefields in the settlement of differences.

The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur is a great victory for the millions of Americans and for the people all over the world who want peace. His plans for deliberately spreading the area of combat and for lighting a fuse on an atomic world war must be decisively and unconditionally dismissed, along with himself.

A change in military commanders is not enough.

"There must be a change—sincere, prompt, and effective—in the whole bi-partisan policy of war. There must be a half to the scut-

ting of the four-power peace conference now going on, and a genuine effort at peaceful negotiation must be begun.

"We call upon President Truman to dismiss the program for war and to instill a program for peace."

LABOR PLEA

The text of a wire to President Truman by the New York Labor Conference for Peace, signed by Samuel Freedman, chairman, read:

"We are convinced that the great majority of the American people approve your action in relieving Gen. MacArthur of his command. The removal of Gen. MacArthur, who not only blocked settlement of the Korean war but also sought to spread the war to China, should be followed by an immediate peaceful settlement of the war in

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Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday issued the following comment on the removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur by President Truman:

"The long overdue ouster of the ultra-war-monger, Gen. MacArthur, Caesar of the Pacific, must be more than a change of command. The people should demand that it be the first step in swiftly negotiating an end to the Korean war, returning our boys, making peace in the Far East and re-creating the United Nations in the spirit of the UN Charter by inclusion of People's China. The American people desire profoundly to avert World War III. They are striving not only to silence and shackle the more open and rabid exponents of a preventive war now, but more and more are moving in opposition to the Truman-Dulles bipartisan war poli-



Eugene Dennis

cies which led to the Korean war and which, if unchecked, will lead to an atomic world war.

"In short, the people want peace not only in Asia but in the whole world. They don't want World War III ignited in Asia by a MacArthur or in Europe by an Eisenhower.

"The real issue today is not an 'Asia First' war vs. a 'Europe First' war. The real issue is world war or world peace.

"Peace supporters, regardless of political differences or past prejudices, must seize this unique moment to intervene. They should act unitedly not only to end the bloodletting in the Far East but to relieve war tensions everywhere. That requires that the American people and labor in the first instance press for: the success of the current Paris Foreign Deputies Conference, negotiations for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and a return to the Roosevelt 'Grand Design' of big power unity with its keystone of American-Soviet friendship."

Patterson Jury Disagrees; Judge Declares Mistrial

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A mistrial was declared today in the contempt case of William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. The jury had deliberated eight hours without reaching agreement.

In declaring a mistrial, Judge Alexander Holtzoff recommended to the U. S. prosecutor that he move to dismiss the case.

"In the light of the unfortunate episode" which transpired at the Congressional Committee hearings in which Patterson committed the alleged contempt, Holtzoff said it would virtually be impossible to

find a jury of 12 in the District of Columbia which would be able to agree on a verdict.

The "unfortunate episode" to which Holtzoff referred was Rep. Henderson Lanham's cursing Patterson as a "black son of a bitch" and his attempt to assault the Negro leader physically.

U. S. Attorney William Hitz refused to make a decision at this time on Holtzoff's recommendation that he move to dismiss the charges of contempt against Patterson. Unless he moves for a dismissal it is likely that Patterson will be forced to stand trial a second time.

In an effort to secure a verdict, Judge Holtzoff called the jurors into court twice this afternoon. He insisted that this was "a very simple case" and said the jury should be able to reach agreement without further delay.

Michael Slavich, foreman, told the court that the jury had "made some progress" and predicted a verdict "some time in the afternoon."

Holtzoff said that the "only issues" in the case was whether Patterson had refused to turn over documents to the House Lobbying Committee and whether he did so wilfully. He declared that the defense had not denied its refusal.

Holtzoff then delivered what is

known as the "Allen charge." He told the jurors that they should not have "closed minds" but if they found themselves in a minority they should realize that the majority was composed of persons "equally honest and intelligent" as themselves. This was, in effect, an instruction for the minority to agree to a verdict of guilty.

When the jury retired again to the jury room, Defense attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., moved for a mistrial. He objected to Holtzoff's statement that the defense did not deny that Patterson refused to produce the demanded documents.

Holtzoff denied the motion.

Shortly before four o'clock Judge Holtzoff summoned the jurors again.

He reiterated that it was a "simple" case and complained at the length of time taken. The foreman said the jurors were divided because of a question: Was the refusal of Patterson to produce documents intentional, that is, wilful?

"Oh that's something for you

to decide," said Holtzoff. At this point, a tall young Negro woman, a member of the jury, rose.

"Can I ask a question?" she said.

"Certainly," replied Holtzoff.

"We know Mr. Patterson said he would not turn over the papers but some of us think he didn't say it wilfully. It was because the pressure he was under. If the meeting hadn't broken up the way it did, he might have given them. The others are trying to tell us we don't have a right to look at it this way."

Holtzoff replied that this was for the jury to decide.

Holtzoff appeared ready to send the jury back. He said he thought perhaps a little more time was needed.

The young Negro woman was not satisfied.

"Do we have a right to feel this way?" she persisted. Holtzoff admitted that the jurors did have such a right.

"Well that's the way we feel," (Continued on Page 9)

Packing Union Calls Chicago McGee March

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, April 11.—A mammoth citywide "Save Willie McGee" demonstration was called here by the 20,000-man district organization of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

The UPWA set the date of the rally for Sunday, April 29, beginning with a parade through Chicago's South Side at 2:30 p.m. and climaxing in a mass meeting in Washington Park.

The packinghouse union invited all labor and other organizations to join with it in making this "the biggest demonstration of its kind ever to be held in Chicago."

Mrs. Rosenberg expressed concern for their children "who now find obstacles in their way to visit us at a time when they need our warmth and love, and when we in

Brooklyn Bakers Form McGee Committee

Members of AFL Bakers Local 3 in the Ebinger Bakeries plant in Brooklyn announced formation of a shop committee to save Willie McGee.

The committee called on the 350 workers of the shop to write or wire President Truman urging him to use his executive power to halt McGee's execution scheduled for May 8.

Rules Today on Use of Trenton 'Statements'

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley reserved decision today on the acceptability as evidence of "police-extracted statements" in the Trenton Six trial. His decision is expected tomorrow after defense counsel presents further witnesses.

The development came two weeks after the state began its testimony before a jury-recessed court.

Five of the defendants—Collis English, Ralph Cooper, John MacKenzie, McKinley Forrest and James Thorpes—signed such statements. Horace Wilson refused to sign.

The statements involve the men

in the 1948 killing of William Horner, 72-year-old storekeeper. Civil Rights Congress attorneys won a reversal of their 1948 conviction in the New Jersey Supreme Court.

During argument earlier in the day, prosecutor Mario H. Volpe was visibly embarrassed when questioned by Judge Smalley on testimony by a state witness that some defendants were in a

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Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg Removed to Death House

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, under death sentence in the recent atom bomb "spy" trial, was yesterday transferred from the Women's House of Detention to the Sing Sing Death House. Mrs. Rosenberg charged, in a statement issued by her attorney, Emanuel Bloch, that she and her husband, Julius, also under death sentence, "are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America."

Bloch declared, "I am going to test the removal (to Sing Sing) on the grounds of abuse and misuse of power by the Attorney General." He pointed out that the execution had been stayed because he had

filed notice of appeal, and therefore all preparations for execution should have been stayed.

Mrs. Rosenberg charged that her removal "is evidence of vindictiveness on the part of the federal authorities and constitutes cruel and inhuman punishment."

"If this removal," she said, "is designed to 'break' me, the authorities are in for a sad awakening, be-

cause I have nothing to tell them except what I have stated through my attorney on other occasions, namely, that my husband and I are innocent . . ."

Mrs. Rosenberg expressed concern for their children "who now find obstacles in their way to visit us at a time when they need our warmth and love, and when we in

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Good Riddance to MacArthur

By Wm. Z. Foster

The forced retirement of General Douglas MacArthur from his position as Mikado and general imperialist dictator in the Far East will be welcomed with a sense of relief by the peace forces all over the world. MacArthur's whole course, especially since the outbreak of the war in Korea, has been to spread the war in Asia and thus to precipitate a third world war. His steps in this general direction have been bold, brazen, and unmistakable.

All over the world there has been a rising demand for the removal of this arch warmonger and firebrand. From day to day the peoples of all countries have feared that this fanatical imperialist, upon his own initiative, would arbitrarily bomb China or take some other brutal



and irresponsible step that would plunge the world irretrievably into a disastrous holocaust. The peoples will hail his removal as a victory for peace.

That the world-wide protest of the peoples had much to do with MacArthur's being fired unceremoniously is indisputable. But it would be the gravest kind of a mistake to conclude therefore that the war danger is now past and that peace is assured.

The actuality of the situation is that the quarrel between Truman and MacArthur is not over whether or not there should be a war. Both of them are warmongers, and their dispute is as to where the war should be made to begin. MacArthur is one of that powerful group of imperialists, especially supported by the Republican Party, who want to start the great conflagration by attempting the conquest of Asia. Whereas Truman, an even more powerful spokesman for Wall Street than MacArthur, voices the demand of those monopolists who hold that

the conquest of the world must start with the overrunning of Europe.

Truman was also moved to fire MacArthur from fear that the latter's built-in-the-china shop aggressions would break up the imperialist war alliance that is being so carefully built up by the State Department.

Instead, therefore, of the Truman Administration utilizing the removal of the jingo MacArthur to establish world peace, it will aim to put more steam into its campaign to militarize the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, and thus to prepare even more frenziedly for a clash in Europe with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. At the same time, but as a subordinate part of its strategy, Truman will strive to defeat People's China and all other democratic forces in Asia.

This is no occasion, therefore, for the forces of peace to fall victims to peace illusions regarding President Truman.

Instead, the peace forces, who have raised their voices so sharply in the MacArthur incident, should now press harder than ever to have the Korean war ended with a democratic peace. They should also demand emphatically that the four-power conference now going on in Paris be the opening door to a real easing of the present dangerous world tensions. As things stand now, the Paris meeting is being sabotaged by the State Department, which in no sense wants a democratic peace settlement with the USSR.

Good riddance to MacArthur! All peace-loving people may well rejoice at his being fired. But if his displacement is to be made into a real step towards world peace, this can be done only by sailing into the Hoovers, Tafts, McCarthys, and Knowlands who are backing him, and especially by defeating the militaristic plans of the even larger menace of war represented by the Truman Administration itself.

West Europe Gov'ts Show Relief

How New Yorkers Feel on MacA Ouster

The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur was the main subject of conversation yesterday among workers all over town. Most of those interviewed applauded the action. A minority opposed it. Our reporters who interviewed these workers felt that most of those who opposed MacArthur's removal did so out of a sense of outrage with Truman for bearing the major responsibility in instigating the Korean war. Their opposition to the removal was not so much because of support for MacArthur as because of disgust with the policies of the administration.

Workers on Manhattan's west side waterfront sent up a few cheers yesterday for General of the Army MacArthur's ouster as supreme boss of the Korean war.

"From what I hear the boys say who served under MacArthur during the war with Japan, he should never have been there in the first place," declared a Grace Line pier worker. "Maybe now we can talk peace. I'd like to see Truman call the whole thing off and bring all the boys home."

A truck driver from the Bronx remarked: "MacArthur is too big for his britches." An ex-Pacific war veteran, now a cab driver for the Alston Cab Co. interviewed at the U. S. Line pier had this to say: "MacArthur is gone, but what about General Ridgway who takes his place. Generals thrive on war. The killing is still going on—that's what bothers me."

A Ninth Ave. bartender summed it up this way: "Good. That's all I've got to say and you can put that in the Daily Worker."

A waiter in the same tavern agreed with the bartender, but said: "I believe in keeping such ideas to yourself. The next thing you know, you'll be up before the committee in Congress, like those movie stars, and they'll be asking you a lot of questions."

I told him I wouldn't use his name. "You better hadn't," he declared.

These waterfront workers know all about their constitutional guarantees of free speech. But they're taking no chances in this current

atmosphere of hysteria. They do not like to talk for publication. A longshoreman at the Grace Line pier said jokingly: "Let's send Joe Ryan (president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association) over to take MacArthur's place. He does a lot of talking about fighting in Korea. Let him get a taste of it there."

"Truman didn't do this on his own," said an Acme Transfer and Storage Co. driver. "I'll bet my (Continued on Page 9)

Truman Studied Korea Peace Bid Last Month, Now Revealed

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Strong peace sentiments here and abroad forced the Truman Administration last month to consider issuance of a Presidential declaration declaring its readiness to discuss a Korean settlement.

This became known today when the White House published hitherto secret documents pertaining to the MacArthur dismissal.

On March 20, the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed Gen. Douglas MacArthur that "State (department) planning Presidential announcement shortly that . . . United Nations now prepared to discuss conditions of settlement in Korea."

MacArthur was asked not to make any major advance on the military front while diplomatic reactions to such a Presidentialial declaration were ascertained.

But on March 25, the general issued his declaration threatening to carry the war to the Chinese mainland and demanding that China and North Korea capitulate.

The JSC communication to MacArthur said "strong UN feeling persists that further diplomatic ef-

fort toward settlement should be made before any advance with major forces north of 38th parallel.

Time will be required to determine diplomatic reactions and permit new negotiations that may develop.

Recognizing that Parallel no military significance, the note went on, "State has asked JCS what authority you should have to permit sufficient freedom of action for next few weeks to provide security for UN forces and maintain contact with enemy."

Koreans Block New Offensive

A new offensive by Gen. Matthew Ridgway's invasion troops in west-central Korea was stopped in its tracks by heavy gunfire from snow-capped mountain positions, correspondents reported yesterday. The attack was launched above Yongong, in the midst of a cold rain which turned to hail and snow.

The town of Chorwon has been destroyed by artillery fire and air bombing, it was reported by United Press reporter Robert Vermillion.

The town of Inje, five miles above the 38th Parallel, on the road to the east coast, was abandoned by the Korean defenders, but they blocked invasion forces southwest of that town.

Expressing agreement with Truman's action, British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison told Commons that consultations are under way to make a new declaration of UN aims in Korea and that he hoped to be able to make a statement about it shortly.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said in Paris that "President Truman's decision makes it clear that he is as anxious as the French government that nothing should be done to extend the war in Korea."

Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza said a united UN policy was necessary in Korea and that the "decision of Mr. Truman guaranteed it. It is the best thing."

At The Hague, a Netherlands foreign ministry spokesman said that it was a "wise decision . . . MacArthur exceeded the military limits and came into the field of UN politics."

A source close to the Swedish

government said "the government has sighed with relief."

There was no official comment at the UN headquarters on the MacArthur dismissal. But many UN delegates and officials have long been highly critical of the general's attempt to spread the war.

It was also reported from New Delhi that official circles in India were pleased with the turn of events. India has long been active in trying to bring about a settlement in Korea.

But officials of the Kuomintang clique in Taiwan (Formosa) said that MacArthur's dismissal was a tragedy.

Ruling circles in Japan also expressed dismay. A stock broker said he expected the Togyo stock market to show at least a temporary unfavorable reaction when the market open Thursday.

Shiroshichi Kimura, chief liaison officer of the Japanese government said the dismissal was a "sharp blow."

GOP Seeks Capital Out of MacA Ouster

WASHINGTON, April 11—Republican legislators leaped into the fray caused by Gen. MacArthur's dismissal today in order to make political capital for their party.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) made a speech directly demanding that Congress "impeach President Truman."

GOP leaders held a caucus and decided to press for a Congressional investigation of U. S. foreign policy, with special emphasis on the Far East. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican House leader, said such an inquiry might lead to "impeachments," presumably having in mind Secretary of State Dean

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AUTO UNIONISTS HAIL OUSTER OF MacARTHUR

DETROIT, April 11—"The Negro people of America and the colored peoples of the world, have always known that MacArthur was against peace," it was stated today by William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Automobile Workers, in commenting on Gen. MacArthur's ouster. They knew, Hood said, "that whatever the common people wanted he was against that.

"How could he be otherwise, this millionaire beer baron from Manila."

"No tears will be shed that he is fired. He was the exponent of extermination of the colored peoples of Korea and the Philippines. He was the author of 'operation killer,' which was wiping out hundreds of thousands of Korean people. Then he wanted to extend that genocide to all of Asia, and murder millions of colored peoples there. That's MacArthur, who also shot down the bonus marchers in 1932. Let us rejoice that he has been retired and work to see that war is retired with him."

Pat Rice, vice-president, local 600, stated: "For one who has been against MacArthur and his barbaric 'operation killer' from the very beginning in Korea, I can only say that peace moved a step nearer for us today. Let us jointly, regardless of our politics, race or religion, demand now a cease-fire order, and negotiate peace, both

here and everywhere, and let there be no more MacArthurs, or use of his trade-war."

Walter Reuther, UAW head said:

"MacArthur's conduct in the field of foreign policy gave the President no alternative but to remove him. The policies advocated by MacArthur carried to its logical conclusion, would expand the Korean military operation into a

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Byrnes Grants Reprieve to Doomed Negro

BEAUFORT, S. C., April 11.—Gov. James Byrnes today granted a 40-day reprieve to Smith Harvey, 40-year-old Negro veteran scheduled to be executed Friday on a conviction of murder.

Gov. Byrnes acted after Negro citizens expressed anger over the sentence and the local and national National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced they are considering an appeal of Harvey's conviction.

An all-white jury convicted Harvey despite his plea of self-defense when, assaulted by four white men near his home, he shot three of his assailants.

POINT OF ORDER

A Better Way

By Alan Max

Instead of bringing MacArthur home and leaving the boys to fight in Korea, maybe the President should have brought the boys home and left MacArthur to do the fighting.

In Latin America

**Strikes
In Chile**

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 11 (ALN).—Striking railway workers have returned to their jobs, but other strikes continued and spread in key industries. Among those on strike are sugar refinery workers, coal miners and bus drivers. In a concession to the militant mood of the workers, president Gonzalez Videla ordered reinstatement of the three railway union strike leaders who were fired by the company.

HAVANA, April 11.—The National Peace Committee of Cuba has initiated a campaign for one million signatures for a Big Five Peace Pact. The campaign has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee of the Popular Socialist Party which calls on its members to throw themselves into the campaign.

FRANCA, Brazil, April 11.—The Municipal Council of this town, in the state of Sao Paulo has demanded of President Getulio Vargas that he grant full amnesty for all political prisoners. Several municipal councils in the state of Sao Paulo have recently taken the same action.

HAVANA, April 11.—Protest of soldiers and other moviegoers in Casablanca, a district of Havana, has forced the movie-house owners to stop showing any films or news about the Korean war.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 11.—In the Province of Oriente, where the U. S. naval base of Guantanamo is located, newspapers and bulletins, some printed, some mimeographed, are issued by the Popular Socialist Party in ten cities and towns.

"El Forjador" (The Smithy) is issued by the Provincial Committee; "Mambi" is the bulletin of the Popular Socialist Youth.

The local papers are: "La Voz del Guaso," "Railes," "El Azucarero (The Sugar Worker), and "El Campesino" (The Peasant), in Guantanamo; "Noticias de Ahora" (Timely News) and "Massas" (Masses) in Santiago de Cuba; "Campana" (Campaign) in Manzanillo; "Acueducto" (Aqueduct) in Holguin; "El Combate" (Fight) in Bayamo; "Carretera" (Highway) in Niquero; "El Combatiente" (Fighter) in Mayari; "Trapiche" (Sugar Mill) in Puerto Padre; "Impulso" (Impulse) in La Maya; and "Voz Popular" (Popular Voice) in Banes.

**Cuban Mayor
Persecuted
By Gov't**

HAVANA, April 11.—Mayors of 28 towns in the province of Santa Clara have united in protest against the persecution by the Rural Guard of Joesito Ruiz, Communist mayor of Yaguajay.

The Cuban Government and its Rural Guard have established a reign of terror in Yaguajay against the work of the Communist mayor, in order to crush the powerful democratic movement in the town.

The Rural Guard breaks into citizens' homes, carries on illegal searches, beats and arrests innocent victims, hauling them before the Emergency Courts on the charge of being "subversive."

This terrorism has reached the point where the mayor himself, and several city council members have been arrested, and kept from carrying on the duties of the offices to which they were elected by the people.

The 28 mayors are not the only ones who have protested. The whole population of Yaguajay has come to the defense of their mayor. There is a wave of protest to the Cuban National Government from veterans, Masons, labor organizations, and individual citizens. This protest movement is spreading to the whole province of Santa Clara and to the rest of the country.

**250,000 Now
Unemployed
In Jamaica**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11 (ALN).—During World War II, some 50,000 Jamaicans entered the U. S. under contract as farm laborers. Today long lines queue up at the Labor Department office to register for work abroad, although so far no call has gone out for a single worker.

According to the 1942 census figures, farm laborers averaged \$40 a year, domestic servants \$50 and general laborers \$75. Factory workers got \$150 and transport workers \$250.

In 1946, only 25,000 persons reported incomes of more than \$600 a year.

Since then wages have doubled or more, partly through pressure of the unions. But it is estimated that only 25 percent of the national income goes to wage earners, against 35 percent for rent, interest and profits.

The typical Jamaican is a Negro peasant who works part-time

**Bares Terror
In Colombia**

Thousands of citizens of Colombia are being murdered by armed forces of the Conservative government in Bogota at the same time that Colombia helps in "liberating" Korea, it was pointed out last Monday by the former Colombian Minister of Education, German Arciniegas.

In a letter to the N. Y. Times, Arciniegas, a leading Latin-American novelist, declares that "thousands of country people, leaving their lands, their cattle, their homes, over an area larger than the State of Rhode Island, have had to seek refuge in neighboring cities."

Freedom of the press does not exist in Colombia. *El Tiempo*, (the leading independent Liberal paper) was closed for 24 hours last year for having published a cough-drop advertisement which said: "Silence! Do not cough!"

The dictatorial character of the present Colombian Government is brought out also by a letter to the Daily Worker from a mine union in Colombia: "Since April 9, 1948, more than 30,000 workers and peasants have been killed. Freedom of assembly has been suppressed and the trade unions are subjected to control by the military and by reactionary inspectors of labor."

**HARVESTER WORKERS HIT
CURB ON FARM EQUIPMENT**

CHICAGO, April 11 (FP).—A union spokesman for 35,000 International Harvester Co. workers called upon Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan to halt the proposed curtailment of farm equipment production in April and May.

The request came in a letter from Gerald Field, director of the National Harvester Conference Board, United Electrical Radio &

if he can find work—on a sugar estate, on the docks or elsewhere. His plot is apt to be an acre or so.

Some 60,000 peasants are better off—their plots run from one to 25 acres.

At the other extreme, some 1,000 persons hold more farm land than all other Jamaicans put together. The largest estates are held by absentee English landlords.

So it's no wonder that most Jamaicans want to leave the island. "Oh yes," they say, "the scenery here is fine, but we can't eat it."

**Mexican Unions
Hear Unity Plea of
Lombardo Toledano**

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—An important step toward unity in the much divided Mexican labor movement was taken here when the Confederation of Workers and Peasants of Mexico (COCM), which is

United States war economy, is impoverishing the entire working class and threatening a general economic crisis.

Lombardo declared that CTAL "also considers it indispensable to put into practice simple measures and concrete procedures for the common struggle for the economic improvement of workers, irrespective of ideological, political or other differences that may exist

among the unions and labor centers." Lombardo declared that the mounting living costs, due to

**Costa Ricans Assail
Sellout to Wall Street**

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 11.—The Popular Vanguard Party, functioning underground after being declared "illegal" by the Otilio Ulate Government, has just circulated a manifesto denouncing plans to strengthen the hold of the Electric Bond and Share Co., a North-American firm, on electrical energy in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Government is providing funds for the construction of an electrical power plant to be owned by this Yankee company.

The manifesto declares that by exchange tax, a wholly-owned Costa Rican plant producing 10,000 kilowatts could be built on the Virilla River, according to the plan of the National Electrical Institute.

Within 10 years, two or three more plants could be built on the Rio Grande Tarcoles and on the Reventazon River, thus nationalizing the electrical industry, "which has been an unfulfilled desire of the Costa Rican people for several generations."

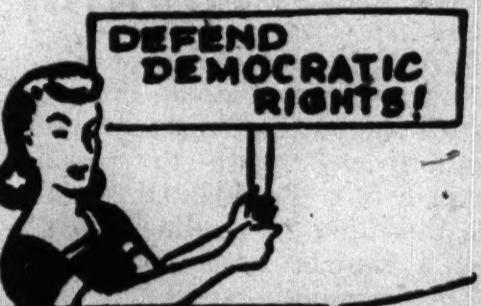
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Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.00	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	

**The Voice of the People of Mexico**

By A. B. Magil

By Telepress

MEXICO CITY.

LA VOZ DE MEXICO, organ of the Mexican Communist Party, recently celebrated its 27th birthday—27 years on the firing-line in behalf of the Mexican working class and people.

This paper has at least one unique distinction among Communist publications: it was founded by artists—artists who are among the foremost in the contemporary world. In fact, the early years of this paper are part of the history of the great Mexican mural movement.

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As the quatrain placed on the masthead of *El Machete* explained, it can be used for other purposes: to decapitate snakes, cut weeds, "knock down the arrogance of the impious rich."

The founders of *El Machete* were Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and Xavier Guerrero. Among its frequent contributors was another of Mexico's immortals, the late Jose Clemente Orozco.

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NOW, 27 YEARS LATER, *La Voz de Mexico* interviewed its three founders on the occasion of its anniversary.

Discussing the entry of nearly all the members of the artists' organization into the Communist Party, Rivera said:

"It gave backbone and substance to the Mexican mural movement, which was babbling before this step was taken, which later reached adolescence and still later maturity. The Mexican plastic movement, with its specific characteristics, would have been impossible without the revolutionary international Marxist movement."

Siqueiros said that the launching of *El Machete* brought to the surface three conflicting tendencies in the artists' organization: those who posed the painting of murals as against the publication of *El Machete* and were ready to suppress the latter since it tangled with the government; those who believed that *El Machete* must become the foundation of "our revolutionary art position," and those who wanted to wash their hands of politics, believing it interfered with artistic creation.

"The members of the first group," continued Siqueiros, "surrendered to the government, which entrusted them with constructing the demagogic facade of its policy. Those of the third group became the

founders of purist art, of formalism in Mexico. We of the second group became trade union and political leaders: we organized the Miners' Federation; I became general secretary of the Unitarian Trade Union Confederation of Mexico (CSUM); we took part in national, continental and international trade union congresses. And we formed part of the Communist Party."

GREATEST ARTISTS

HE MIGHT also have added that the members of this group became the greatest artists of the Western Hemisphere.

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Siqueiros credited *El Machete* with achieving many of the important reforms of the Mexican labor law and with creating public sentiment in favor of the nationalization of the foreign-owned oil industry. Guerrero noted its pioneer role in the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle.

Good Riddance to MacArthur

By Wm. Z. Foster

The forced retirement of General Douglas MacArthur from his position as Mikado and general imperialist dictator in the Far East will be welcomed with a sense of relief by the peace forces all over the world. MacArthur's whole course, especially since the outbreak of the war in Korea, has been to spread the war in Asia and thus to precipitate a third world war. His steps in this general direction have been bold, brazen, and unmistakable.

All over the world there has been a rising demand for the removal of this arch-warmonger and firebrand. From day to day the peoples of all countries have feared that this fanatical imperialist, upon his own initiative, would arbitrarily bomb China or take some other brutal



and irresponsible step that would plunge the world irretrievably into a disastrous holocaust. The peoples will hail his removal as a victory for peace.

That the world-wide protest of the peoples had much to do with MacArthur's being fired unceremoniously is indisputable. But it would be the gravest kind of a mistake to conclude therefore that the war danger is now past and that peace is assured.

The actuality of the situation is that the quarrel between Truman and MacArthur is not over whether or not there should be a war. Both of them are warmongers, and their dispute is as to where the war should be made to begin. MacArthur is one of that powerful group of imperialists, especially supported by the Republican Party, who want to start the great conflagration by attempting the conquest of Asia. Whereas Truman, an even more powerful spokesman for Wall Street than MacArthur, voices the demand of those monopolists who hold that

the conquest of the world must start with the overrunning of Europe.

Truman was also moved to fire MacArthur from fear that the latter's bull-in-the-china-shop aggressions would break up the imperialist war alliance that is being so carefully built up by the State Department.

Instead, therefore, of the Truman Administration utilizing the removal of the jingo MacArthur to establish world peace, it will aim to put more steam into its campaign to militarize the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, and thus to prepare even more frenziedly for a clash in Europe with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. At the same time, as a subordinate part of its strategy, Truman will strive to defeat People's China and all other democratic forces in Asia.

This is no occasion, therefore, for the forces of peace to fall victims to peace illusions regarding President Truman.

Instead, the peace forces, who have raised their voices so sharply in the MacArthur incident, should now press harder than ever to have the Korean war ended with a democratic peace. They should also demand emphatically that the four-power conference now going on in Paris be the opening door to a real easing of the present dangerous world tensions. As things stand now, the Paris meeting is being sabotaged by the State Department, which in no sense wants a democratic peace settlement with the USSR.

Good riddance to MacArthur! All peace-loving people may well rejoice at his being fired. But if his displacement is to be made into a real step towards world peace, this can be done only by sailing into the Hoovers, Tafts, McCarthys, and Knowlands who are backing him, and especially by defeating the militaristic plans of the even larger menace of war represented by the Truman Administration itself.

West Europe Gov'ts Show Relief

How New Yorkers Feel on MacA Ouster

The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur was the main subject of conversation yesterday among workers all over town. Most of those interviewed applauded the action. A minority opposed it. Our reporters who interviewed these workers felt that most of those who opposed MacArthur's removal did so out of a sense of outrage with Truman for bearing the major responsibility in instigating the Korean war. Their opposition to the removal was not so much because of support for MacArthur as because of disgust with the policies of the administration.

Workers on Manhattan's west side waterfront sent up a few cheers yesterday for General of the Army MacArthur's ouster as supreme boss of the Korean war.

"From what I hear the boys say who served under MacArthur during the war with Japan, he should never have been there in the first place," declared a Grace Line pier worker. "Maybe now we can talk peace. I'd like to see Truman call the whole thing off and bring all the boys home."

A truck driver from the Bronx remarked: "MacArthur is too big for his britches." An ex-Pacific war veteran, now a cab driver for the Alston Cab Co. interviewed at the U. S. Line pier had this to say: "MacArthur is gone, but what about General Ridgway who takes his place. Generals thrive on war. The killing is still going on—that's what bothers me."

A Ninth Ave. bartender summed it up this way: "Good. That's all I've got to say and you can put that in the Daily Worker."

A waiter in the same tavern agreed with the bartender, but said: "I believe in keeping such ideas to yourself. The next thing you know, you'll be up before the committee in Congress, like those movie stars, and they'll be asking you a lot of questions."

I told him I wouldn't use his name. "You better hadn't," he declared.

These waterfront workers know all about their constitutional guar-

anteed rights of free speech. But they're taking no chances in this current atmosphere of hysteria. They do not like to talk for publication.

A longshoreman at the Grace Line pier said jokingly: "Let's send Joe Ryan (president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association) over to take MacArthur's place. He does a lot of talking about fighting in Korea. Let him get a taste of it there."

"Truman didn't do this on his own," said an Acme Transfer and Storage Co. driver. "I'll bet my (Continued on Page 9)

A French Foreign Office spokesman said in Paris that "President Truman's decision makes it clear that he is as anxious as the French government that nothing should be done to extend the war in Korea."

Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza said a united UN policy was necessary in Korea and that the "decision of Mr. Truman guaranteed it. It is the best thing."

At The Hague, a Netherlands foreign ministry spokesman said that it was a "wise decision . . . MacArthur exceeded the military limits and came into the field of UN politics."

A source close to the Swedish government said "the government has signed with relief."

There was no official comment at the UN headquarters on the MacArthur dismissal. But many UN delegates and officials have long been highly critical of the general's attempt to spread the war.

It was also reported from New Delhi that official circles in India were pleased with the turn of events. India has long been active in trying to bring about a settlement in Korea.

But officials of the Kuomintang clique in Taiwan (Formosa) said that MacArthur's dismissal was a tragedy.

Ruling circles in Japan also expressed dismay. A stock broker said he expected the Togyo stock market to show at least a temporary unfavorable reaction when the market open Thursday.

Shiroshichi Kimura, chief liaison officer of the Japanese government said the dismissal was a "sharp blow."

GOP Leaps Into Ouster Fight

WASHINGTON, April 11—Republican legislators leaped into the fray caused by Gen. MacArthur's dismissal today in order to make political capital for their party.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) made a speech directly demanding that Congress "impeach President Truman."

GOP leaders held a caucus and decided to press for a Congressional investigation of U. S. foreign policy, with special emphasis on the Far East. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican House leader, said such an inquiry might lead to "impeachments," presumably having in mind Secretary of State Dean (Continued on Page 9)

Truman Declares He Won't Change Korea War Policy

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur "means no change whatever in the policy of the United States," President Truman declared last night in a radio broadcast over all networks.

The United States Government will carry on the fight in Korea with vigor and determination in an effort to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion," the President said.

In an attempt to quiet the growing sentiment in the nation for an end to the war in Korea, Truman declared that "we are ready, at any time, to negotiate for a restoration of peace in the area."

These peaceful protestations were accompanied, however, by numerous attacks on the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

Truman said the "door is always

Hirohito Saddened

TOKYO, April 12.—Emperor Hirohito appeared deeply moved today at the news of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's dismissal, as he switched on his radio set to hear news broadcasts of the ouster.

Since Sept. 27, 1945, Hirohito has made at least 10 separate calls on MacArthur.

Hirohito holds a high admiration for the General's personally.

open" to peaceful settlement, but the facts are that the administration has bludgeoned the UN into blocking every effort by China, the Arab-Asian bloc, and India's Prime Minister Nehru to bring about a peaceful settlement in Korea.

SILENT ON TAIWAN

Truman refrained from dealing with U. S. policy in Taiwan (Formosa) and the government's refusal to recognize and admit the New China into the UN.

Truman said MacArthur was (Continued on Page 10)

AUTO UNIONISTS HAIL OUSTER OF MACARTHUR

DETROIT, April 11—"The Negro people of America and the colored peoples of the world, have always known that MacArthur was against peace," it was stated today by William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Automobile Workers, in commenting on Gen. MacArthur's ouster. They knew, Hood said, "that whatever the common people wanted he was against that.

"How could he be otherwise, this millionaire beer baron from Manila?"

"No tears will be shed that he is fired. He was the exponent of extermination of the colored peoples of Korea and the Philippines. He was the author of 'operation killer,' which was wiping out hundreds of thousands of Korean people. Then he wanted to extend that genocide to all of Asia, and murder millions of colored peoples there. That's MacArthur, who also

shot down the bonus marchers in 1932. Let us rejoice that he has been retired and work to see that war is retired with him."

Pat Rice, vice-president, local 600, stated: "For one who has been against MacArthur and his barbaric 'operation killer' from the very beginning in Korea, I can only say that peace moved a step nearer for us today. Let us jointly, regardless of our politics, race or religion, demand now a cease-fire order, and negotiate peace, both here and everywhere, and let there be no more MacArthurs, or use of his trade-war."

Walter Reuther, UAW head said: "MacArthur's conduct in the field of foreign policy gave the President no alternative but to remove him. The policies advocated by MacArthur carried to its logical conclusion, would expand the Korean military operation into (Continued on Page 9)

POINT OF ORDER A Better Way

By Alan Max

Instead of bringing MacArthur home and leaving the boys to fight in Korea, maybe the President should have brought the boys home and left MacArthur to do the fighting.

In Latin America

**Strikes
In Chile**

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 11 (ALN).—Striking railway workers have returned to their jobs, but other strikes continued and spread in key industries. Among those on strike are sugar refinery workers, coal miners and bus drivers. In a concession to the militant mood of the workers, president Gonzalez Videla ordered reinstatement of the three railway union strike leaders who were fired by the company.

HAVANA, April 11.—The National Peace Committee of Cuba has initiated a campaign for one million signatures for a Big Five Peace Pact. The campaign has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee of the Popular Socialist Party which calls on its members to throw themselves into the campaign.

FRANCA, Brazil, April 11.—The Municipal Council of this town, in the state of Sao Paulo has demanded of President Getulio Vargas that he grant full amnesty for all political prisoners. Several municipal councils in the state of Sao Paulo have recently taken the same action.

HAVANA, April 11.—Protest of soldiers and other moviegoers in Casablanca, a district of Havana, has forced the movie-house owners to stop showing any films or news about the Korean war.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 11.—In the Province of Oriente, where the U. S. naval base of Guantanamo is located, newspapers and bulletins, some printed, some mimeographed, are issued by the Popular Socialist Party in ten cities and towns.

"El Forjador" (The Smithy) is issued by the Provincial Committee; "Mambi" is the bulletin of the Popular Socialist Youth.

The local papers are: "La Voz del Guaso," "Railes," "El Azucarero" (The Sugar Worker), and "El Campesino" (The Peasant), in Guantanamo; "Noticias de Ahora" (Timely News) and "Massas" (Masses) in Santiago de Cuba; "Campana" (Campaign) in Manzanillo; "Acueducto" (Aqueduct) in Holguin; "El Combate" (Fight) in Bayamo; "Carretera" (Highway) in Niquero; "El Combatiente" (Fighter) in Mayari; "Trapiche" (Sugar Mill) in Puerto Padre; "Impulso" (Impulse) in La Maya; and "Voz Popular" (Popular Voice) in Banes.

**Cuban Mayor
Persecuted
By Gov't**

HAVANA, April 11.—Mayors of 28 towns in the province of Santa Clara have united in protest against the persecution by the Rural Guard of Joesito Ruiz, Communist mayor of Yaguajay.

The Cuban Government and its Rural Guard have established a reign of terror in Yaguajay against the work of the Communist mayor, in order to crush the powerful democratic movement in the town.

The Rural guard breaks into citizens' homes, carries on illegal searches, beats and arrests innocent victims, hauling them before the Emergency Courts on the charge of being "subversive."

This terrorism has reached the point where the mayor himself, and several city council members have been arrested, and kept from carrying on the duties of the offices to which they were elected by the people.

The 28 mayors are not the only ones who have protested. The whole population of Yaguajay has come to the defense of their mayor. There is a wave of protest to the Cuban National Government from veterans, Masons, labor organizations, and individual citizens. This protest movement is spreading to the whole province of Santa Clara and to the rest of the country.

**250,000 Now
Unemployed
In Jamaica**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11 (ALN).—During World War II, some 50,000 Jamaicans entered the U. S. under contract as farm laborers. Today long lines queue up at the Labor Department office to register for work abroad, although so far no call has gone out for a single worker.

According to the 1942 census figures, farm laborers averaged \$40 a year, domestic servants \$50 and general laborers \$75. Factory workers got \$150 and transport workers \$250.

In 1946, only 25,000 persons reported incomes of more than \$600 a year.

Since then wages have doubled or more, partly through pressure of the unions. But it is estimated that only 25 percent of the national income goes to wage earners, against 35 percent for rent, interest and profits.

The typical Jamaican is a Negro peasant who works part-time

**Bares Terror
In Colombia**

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In a letter to the N. Y. Times, Arciniegas, a leading Latin-American novelist, declares that "thousands of country people, leaving their lands, their cattle, their homes, over an area larger than the State of Rhode Island, have had to seek refuge in neighboring cities."

"Freedom of the press does not exist in Colombia. El Tiempo, (the leading independent Liberal paper) was closed for 24 hours last year for having published a cough-drop advertisement which said: 'Silence! Do not cough!'

The dictatorial character of the present Colombian Government is brought out also by a letter to the Daily Worker from a mine union in Colombia: "Since April 9, 1948, more than 30,000 workers and peasants have been killed. Freedom of assembly has been suppressed and the trade unions are subjected to control by the military and by reactionary inspectors of labor."

HARVESTER WORKERS HIT CURB ON FARM EQUIPMENT

CHICAGO, April 11 (FP).—A union spokesman for 35,000 International Harvester Co. workers called upon Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan to halt the proposed curtailment of farm equipment production in April and May.

The request came in a letter from Gerald Field, director of the National Harvester Conference Board, United Electrical Radio &

if he can find work—on a sugar estate, on the docks or elsewhere. His plot is apt to be an acre or so.

Some 60,000 peasants are better off—their plots run from one to 25 acres.

At the other extreme, some 1,000 persons hold more farm land than all other Jamaicans put together. The largest estates are held by absentee English landlords.

So it's no wonder that most Jamaicans want to leave the island. "Oh yes," they say, "the scenery here is fine, but we can't eat it."

**Mexican Unions
Hear Unity Plea of
Lombardo Toledano**

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—An important step toward unity in the much divided Mexican labor movement was taken here when the Confederation of Workers and Peasants of Mexico (COCM), which is

under conservative leadership, invited Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), to participate in the meeting of its national council.

Lombardo declared that CTAL "also considers it indispensable to put into practice simple measures and concrete procedures for the common struggle for the economic improvement of workers, irrespective of ideological, political or other differences that may exist among the unions and labor centers."

**Costa Ricans Assail
Sellout to Wall Street**

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 11.—The Popular Vanguard Party, functioning underground after being declared "illegal" by the Otilio Ulate Government, has just circulated a manifesto denouncing plans to strengthen the hold of the Electric Bond and Share Co., a North-American firm, on electrical energy in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Government is providing funds for the construction of an electrical power plant to be owned by this Yankee company.

The manifesto declares that by exchange tax, a wholly-owned Costa Rican plant producing 10,000 kilowatts could be built on the Virilla River, according to the plan of the National Electrical Institute.

Within 10 years, two or three more plants could be built on the Rio Grande Tarcoles and on the Reventazon River, thus nationalizing the electrical industry, "which has been an unfulfilled desire of the Costa Rican people for several generations."

Daily Worker

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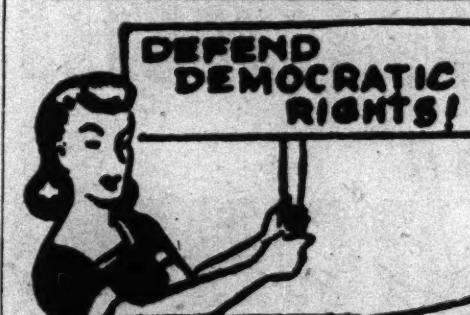
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WHO KILLED PETE PANTO?

On July 14, 1939, Pete Panto, heroic rank and file Brooklyn longshore leader, disappeared. From that moment on the wheels of political-underworld corruption rode roughshod over Justice in one of the most bizarre and politically explosive mysteries of New York history.

Yesterday's opening chapter related how Panto's body was found, bound with a rope, in a lime pit in Lyndhurst, N. J.

By Michael Singer

(Second in a Series)

And now the story shifts to 1939 again. O'Dwyer is now Brooklyn DA. The ex-cop and ex-magistrate who admitted he might "have met" Joe Adonis, underworld Brooklyn czar, is building up a reputation as a gang-buster.

He is investigating the disappearance of Pete Panto. Let's see what happens:

John Harlan Amen, appointed by Gov. Lehman to probe the waterfront rackets has taken voluminous data on the gangster control of the docks. In a special report dated May 12, 1940, he says that three men—Emil Camarda, Gus Scannavino and Tony Romeo (alias Jack Spring) were last seen with Panto.

On May 15, 1940, District Attorney O'Dwyer ends the Amen probe, takes over the investigation. Despite the Amen memo, O'Dwyer never called in Camarda or Scannavino (Romeo is then a fugitive from justice). Assistant DA Hefferman admits the suspects were never questioned.

On Oct. 14, 1940 O'Dwyer announces that Murder, Inc., killed Panto. On Nov. 5, 1940, he dramatically states that he knows exactly who killed the longshore rank and file leader. He declares that arrests will soon follow, prosecution for murder will begin.

But strange things are coming to light. Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Hanley swears before a Brooklyn Grand Jury that O'Dwyer ordered him to discontinue the waterfront probe. Police Sgt. Elwood J. Divers testifies that while he was assigned to O'Dwyer's office he was directed to remove "wanted notices" for the arrest of Anastasia, Romeo and Jack Parisi, another Murder, Inc. figure.

Divers says that he did it on "direct orders from Mr. James (Continued on Page 10)

Geer, Lees Defy Witchhunters

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Screen and stage actor Will Geer and screen writer Robert Lees today refused to answer witch-hunt questions put by the House Un-American Committee. Geer snapped "ancient history" and stood on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution when committee counsel Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., asked whether he had ever entertained for Communist groups or joined the party.

The 48-year-old actor, his horn-rimmed glass pushed atop his long graying hair, testified that he campaigned for Republican presidential nominee Wendell Willkie in 1940. But that was all he would tell the committee.

Before Geer went on the stand, attorneys for subpoenaed actors J. Edward Bromberg and Marc Lawrence presented doctors' certificates and asked the committee to excuse them on grounds of ill

health. Their appearances were ordered delayed. Lees based his stand on the Constitutional rights of free speech and freedom of political belief. He assailed the Un-Americans for destroying people's careers with their smear attacks.

Lees, who said the committee had "destroyed" his Hollywood writing career, was one of those fingered yesterday by screen actor Sterling Hayden.

Lees said he had written for a number of studios since 1934 and had written two short subjects which won Academy Awards. He testified his last assignment was for Republic Pictures which released him about the time he was subpoenaed by the committee.

"I know of people who can no longer work," he said angrily. "Careers have been smashed. I have led a respectable life and the 17 years of work have been destroyed."

Council OKs 3% Sales Tax; City Hall Rally Tuesday

Amid much breast-beating oratory, the City Council yesterday adopted the three percent sales tax by 19 to 6. The bill is expected to have unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate today. Beginning May 1, the tax would then be in effect until June 30, 1952.

Labor, tenants, consumers and retailers stepped up their fight to defeat the measure. The United Labor Action Committee scheduled a "mass visit" to Mayor Impellitteri next Tuesday, from 5 to 7 p.m., and appealed to all labor groups to join in the demonstration.

Five Democrats and one Republican, Stanley M. Isaacs, opposed the bill. The Democrats were Earl Brown, John J. Merli, Robert Weisberger and Sam Davis of Manhattan, and Abraham Sussman of Brooklyn.

Sussman said, "I am succumbing to the pressure of my constituents who put me in office, and speaking for them, I vote No."

Isaacs cited waste and payroll padding under O'Dwyer and Impellitteri. Other opponents stressed the extra burden on small income groups, and Brown declared the tax comes at a time when the lower income groups are caught in a squeeze of rising prices and increased federal taxes."

All proponents of the tax assailed the Dewey Administration as responsible for "forcing the city" to impose the bill, and wept crocodile tears over the plight of city employees.

Dave Greene On Stand at IWO Trial

Dave Greene, national recording secretary of the International Workers Order, took the stand yesterday at the liquidation proceedings in New York County Supreme Court, following five more rank and file IWO members. Justice Henry Clay Greenberg agreed yesterday to accept affidavits from some IWO members who are eager to testify but whose appearance would involve loss of time from work.

Greene described the cultural, civic and sport activities of the youth lodges. Young IWO members, he said, participated in the campaign of the Labor Sports Union opposing the Olympics held in Nazi Germany.

Earlier, Irving Neugebauer, president of Lodge 489 of the Jewish Peoples' Fraternal Order, described the functioning of his Lodge, which meets in the Pilgrim Inter-faith Church in the Bronx. Political activities of the Lodge, he said, consisted of urging members to support legislation recommended by such groups as the CIO, including anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation, as well as the JFPO-sponsored Buckley bill which outlawed racist propaganda.

Election activities were limited to symposiums featuring speakers of all political parties, he added.

IWO members are expected today to pack Room 228 of the County Court Building on Foley Square when Green continues his testimony at 10 a.m.

Furriers Meeting

A special meeting of shop chairmen was called by the Furriers Joint Council today (Thursday) at 5 p.m. in the union auditorium, 250 W. 26 St., to hear reports of negotiators.



FINAL MAY DAY CONFERENCE

Large numbers of trade unions, as well as many national groups, fraternal societies, tenants councils and youth organizations, have replied favorably to a call by the United May Day Committee to a final planning conference for May Day to be held at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave., at 8 p.m., next Wednesday.

The committee made a final appeal for shop steward, rank-and-file and general grass-roots support to the planning conference, in addition to the top trade union leadership who have already guaranteed cooperation to the planning conference.

EIGHT TEACHERS FILE SUIT

Proceedings were instituted yesterday in Kings County Supreme Court by the eight teachers dismissed by the Board of Education to compel the Board to reinstate them with back pay.

Jeff School Extends Registration

Registration for the spring term at the Jefferson School of Social Science will be continued through the week of April 16 to 21, it was announced yesterday by Rosalie Berry, Registrar. Classes, which began last week, meet once a week for 10 weeks.

Mourn Death of Meet Tonight

Nathan Shaffer To Blast New Film Witchhunt

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday expressed its sorrow at the death of Nathan Shaffer, president of the Manhattan Division of the Jewish Fraternal Order, and extended sympathy to his family.

Shaffer died on Monday. The funeral will be held this morning (Thursday), 11:30 a.m., at the Gramercy Memorial Chapel, 152 Second Avenue.

Robert Thompson, state chairman of the Communist Party, and William Norman, executive secretary, declared that Shaffer embodied the finest democratic traditions of the Jewish working people.

A first-hand account of the Washington hearings this week will be given by Robert W. Kenny, J. Edward Bromberg, Waldo Salt and others who appeared this week before the House committee.

House Un-American Committee. Branca was indicted for contempt as a part of the committee's investigation into "Communist activities in the District of Columbia."

29th Annual

29th Annual

Morning Freiheit Jubilee

Saturday, April 14th, 8 P.M.
Carnegie Hall, 57th St. & 7th Ave.

With
PAUL ROBESON
accompanied by Larry Brown

LUCY BROWN
Piano Virtuoso

Jewish Philharmonic Chorus

GREETINGS BY:

Paul Novick, Editor Morning Freiheit
Irving Potash, Furriers Joint Council
Moses Miller, Chairman

All tickets reserved 90 cents to \$2.40
at Morning Freiheit Office
35 East 12th St., N.Y.C.

Of Things to Come
**The Groveland
 Victory**

By John Pittman

THE SUPREME COURT'S reversal of the death sentences on two Negro youths in the notorious Groveland, Fla., case, constitutes a victory in the Negro people's struggle against the warmakers' system of lynch justice. The decision will not affect the life sentence of a third Negro youth, in the same case, who did not appeal. It will not restore the life of a fourth young Negro who, accused with the other three by a young white housewife of raping her in

 July, 1949, was hunted down by a sheriff's posse, cornered in a swamp and cold-bloodedly shot to death. Neither will it build the homes which were burned or destroyed by the night-riders who drove more than 400 Groveland Negroes out of the town and its environs. Nor will it guarantee that the three survivors of the lynch-mob, who

were left alive to be lynched legally, will now have a fair trial; or that they will not again be found guilty by the lynch-system's machinery, from which such obvious imperfections as those found by the Supreme Court will have been removed. But the two condemned young men now have another lease of life, and the fight for the full exoneration of all three of the youths can go on. This, the NAACP says it will press.

THE GROVELAND DECISION, moreover, will be remembered because of the opinion by Justice Jackson, in which Justice Frankfurter concurred.

"The case presents one of the best examples of one of the worst menaces to American justice," wrote Jackson. What is this menace?

"Prejudicial influences outside the courtroom, becoming all too typical of a highly publicized trial, were brought to bear on this jury with such force that the conclusion is inescapable that these defendants were prejudged as guilty and the trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press and the public opinion which it generated. . . . Newspapers, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, may not deprive accused persons of their right to fair trial."

Now if Justice Jackson's words mean anything at all, they mean that fair trials cannot be held in an atmosphere charged with hatred and prejudice against the accused; and, moreover, that newspapers which fan such hatred and prejudice abuse their right to freedom of the press. Such common sense views seem almost revolutionary, coming from members of the Supreme Court. The question is, why were they not expressed by the majority of the court, which failed to issue any opinion along with its order of reversal?

IF JUSTICE JACKSON believes his own words, why then did he not intervene to save the lives of the seven men of Martinsville, or order a new trial for Willie McGee? Were there not "prejudicial influences outside the courtroom" engendered by an inflammatory press in these cases?

Or why did not Justice Jackson and Justice Frankfurter speak out in defense of the Hollywood Ten, or the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, or the 11 Communist leaders, all of whom were tried in an atmosphere of war hysteria whipped up by the warmongering press?

Clearly, Justice Jackson's minority opinion has a motivation, and, I believe, a political motivation. Did the Supreme Court, by reversing the Groveland death sentences in contrast to their approval of the Martinsville and McGee death sentences, hope to sow new illusions among Negroes in the "fairness" of Truman-brand justice? Did it hope to drive a wedge between the Negro people and Communist-influenced defense efforts?

If so, then it slipped up. For Communists were not involved at all in the defense of a Louisiana Negro whose death sentence for murder the Supreme Court upheld on the same day. Even though the Louisiana Negro's trial had also occurred in a lynch-charged atmosphere, partly generated by a hate-mongering press.

Quite certainly, the Groveland reversal was politically motivated, as was Justice Jackson's concurring opinion. Both are tactical maneuvers of the white supremacist warmakers, intended to sow illusions in their lynch-system of Jim Crow oppression and to win the Negro masses to support their operations "killer" in Asia. But the Negro people's struggle—especially the worldwide fight for the Martinsville Seven and for Willie McGee—forced this tactical retreat. This is the lesson of the Groveland victory.

Letters from Readers

**Urge Backing
 For Penna. FEPC**

Chester, Pa.
Editor, The Worker:

This letter is to urge all progressive-minded people in Pennsylvania to get behind the FEPC bill. We must not let this opportunity slip by to achieve equal chances for minority groups in employment. Our opponents as usual are the Wall Street and big business warmongers.

B.O.B.

They are quite willing to continue reaping their dollars from the till of the workers and acting as sole judges as to who should work and in what job. Militant group action will break down this wall of opposition. These are the men who sit home on their fat and flabby and send 18-year-olds out to fight the peoples movements all over the world for their own selfish ends.

Press Roundup

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, Hearst, McCarthy and Luce, headlines: "Gen. MacArthur Fired; Action Shocks Nation." It's a "victory" for "Nehru" and the "British Socialists," says the Telly which knows that it's really a partial victory for the American masses who want peace and will demand that MacArthur's ouster will be followed by peace.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey leaps to take Truman off the Korea hook. Not one word from Thackrey on the public pressure and world demand for MacArthur's ouster. Instead, he hails Truman's "courage and determination," lauds his "wisdom" and says Truman "deserves . . . the support of every lover of peace . . ." The man who started and still runs the Korean intervention "deserves" the people's support? The man whose administration works for war in Europe is "courageous and wise?"

THE NEWS says it's all a lie when the Soviets say U. S. imperialists ever "coveted a square inch" of Russian territory. Those U. S. troops sent to Russia during the latter's Revolution were just tourists, and the bombing bases built by the Pentagon in Turkey just two hours from Moscow are for goodwill flights.

THE MIRROR says that MacArthur is being silenced because he "has dared to speak up for American interests" and predicts that "Americans will support him." Nuts. MacArthur couldn't get elected dog catcher unless the machines were rigged. In 1948, his fellow-Republicans of Wisconsin wouldn't even give him the "favorite son" nod in the presidential primary. The peo-

ple want peace—and they don't want MacArthur.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Stewart Alsop, writing on the eve of MacArthur's ouster, makes it clear that he and other proponents of a third world war for Wall Street world domination are not suddenly for peace because they differ with MacArthur's war-in-Asia policy. It's just smart tactics, to Alsop, to remember that the Ruhr Valley is a far more important stake in the world struggle than the Yantze Valley.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN, which wants all-out war against China, calls it a "tragic day for America" and a politicians' "victory . . . over the strategist and statesman who has been consistently right."

THE POST, like the Compass, hails Truman's "wisdom and courage." But the Post thinks, like Truman, that MacArthur's ouster will satisfy the American people and the world into accepting continuation of the Korean war under the 'new management' of Gen. Ridgeway. Guess again, editor Wechsler. It still spells destruction for Korea and death for Koreans, Americans and Chinese.

THE TIMES' A. M. Rosenthal says that the U. S. has been quietly suggesting that other UN members up their military commitment in Korea. But another Times story, quoting Canadian Foreign Minister Lester Pearson says it's "time for the U. S. to stop yelling Canada that until we do 1/12th or 1/16th, or some other fraction as much as they are doing, we are defaulting." Some "quiet suggesting!"—R. F.

FOSTER CALLED FOR MacA OUSTER LAST DECEMBER

As far back as last December, from his dictatorial position at William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, had called for the retirement of warmonger Gen. MacArthur. In an article appearing in the Daily Worker, Dec. 11, 1950, Foster wrote:

"One of the major obstacles in the achievement of peace in Asia and to a lessening of the world tension is the strategic position held by Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

"Reichian, a wreckless army leader, a confirmed warmonger, his aggressive militarism is also holding a powerful post as commander of United Nations forces in the Far East, and backed by Arthur is yanked off his throne in strong capitalist forces in the Far East and returned to the United States and many other countries, MacArthur is a strong factor making for another world war. He should be retired from world."

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

There Was No Time for The 'Little Things'

THE CONVENTION was in its last hours. Walter Reuther handed the gavel to Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey to bang through some last-minute action, and railroad the motion to throw all the remaining business to the general executive board.

Suddenly several delegates grouped around one of the mikes on the vast convention floor. Their spokesman, Virgil Collins, from General Motors, Local 216 South Gate, Cal., begged for five minutes for a special delegate whom the local had sent by plane. An emergency situation in the local was brought about by ruthless firings, demotion of men with long seniority and speedup. The local had tried everything to get general office authorization for a strike, but without avail. The convention was the final place they could go to.



With Mazey banging the gavel and ordering him to sit down, Collins managed to get out a few sentences: how 36 men of long seniority and skill were put on sweeping and janitor jobs; how unionists are victimized and the speedup is becoming intolerable. "My local voted to fly this man here 3,000 miles to tell the facts to the convention. Will you please give him just five minutes?"

Mazey replied with a curt "No," and offered the opinion that "all the locals have similar problems." They don't belong to the convention but should be taken up by regional directors or the head of the GM division. Collins said the situation had been taken up with the regional director, and with the GM head, but nothing came out of it. Collins shouted a strike is about to break out. But Mazey simply turned toward the engineer on the stage and howled, "Shut off that mike."

There was no time for such trivial matters as speedup and scrapping of seniority.

ALSO, TOWARD the closing hours of the convention, a Negro delegate rose to speak on problems affecting the union's policies on fair employment practices. Reuther told him he was out of order, that he'd have to wait when the proper resolution comes up. "Will you give me the floor when it comes up?" asked the delegate. Reuther assured him he would.

The resolution never came up. It was in the batch that was referred to Reuther's GEB. That may be interesting to people in the Norfolk Committee for Fair Employment Practices. That committee, in a letter to Reuther while the convention was on, made the request that the delegates take up "the situation that faces Negro workers in Norfolk, Va., a situation which bars Negro workers from employment in production in the Ford assembly plants in Norfolk and which limits employment of Negroes to a mere handful."

The letter to Reuther further disclosed that a Mr. Pendleton, president of UAW Ford Local 919, Norfolk told the members of the committee that he didn't think it would be wise to discuss the matter of discrimination with the Ford management. With the local's refusal to do something, they appealed to Reuther to act. The letter also noted that over one thousand Norfolk citizens signed petitions protesting Ford's discriminatory policy. They added, "The eyes of the Negro workers and progressive white workers of Norfolk are on you and the convention."

If the people of Norfolk would have seen the convention as I saw it, they'd understand better than anything I can write in this column why such matters as the right of a Negro to work for Ford's in Norfolk didn't get any attention.

Brothers and sisters, it took three days to get that dues raise. It took another day to reelect the officers. Then another day had to be given to a lot of constitutional changes on the division of the new money and the attempt (defeated) to extend the term of local officers to two years. After these matters of world-shaking importance were disposed of, there just wasn't any time to take such little matters as the right of a Negro to work at Ford's, or speedup, or wage policy, or the advisability to sign five-year contracts, or civil rights or legislative objectives, or price control and many other such little matters. But don't worry, says Reuther. There'll be another convention in two years, and another opportunity to write him a letter.

COMING: Mr. Freedom Himself . . . By John Pittman . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates ————— Editor
Milton Howard ————— Associate Editor
Alan Max ————— Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall ————— Washington Editor
Philip Bart ————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, April 12, 1951

NOW END THE WAR!

(Continued from Page 1)
for "war against Communism" on a world scale is not only unchanged but will be pressed more than ever.

WHY DID MacARTHUR have to go? Because he was embarrassing the government before the world with his open demands for starting World War III immediately in Asia.

The government's plan for world domination rests on the rearming of German fascist war power, with Europe as the planned main battlefield. MacArthur would not accept this variant of the basic strategy.

By revealing the government's goal of a world war, MacArthur was exposing the Truman government before the world. The Atlantic Pact was beginning to burst at the seams as Britain and France saw MacArthur pushing them into a vast colonial war against all of Asia.

The British and French capitalist classes know they cannot win such a war against all of Asia; they know they could not persuade the people of Western Europe to follow them into it. MacArthur was making it impossible for the pro-war governments in West Europe to hide their aims from their restless and angry populations.

The military failure of the MacArthur-Dulles-Truman war in Korea is a failure of the political aims of the government in Asia. It has been proved beyond all doubt that the aggressive aims of the Washington-Wall Street leadership in Asia cannot overcome the overwhelming resistance of the Asian people now striking out for their national freedom. The heroic Korean and Chinese people proved that. India knows it. Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, etc., all know it.

In preparing for world domination via Europe, the government hopes to cover up this growing crisis in its policy of rejecting an American-Soviet peace agreement. But the fatal weaknesses in this pro-fascist pro-war plan will become just as stark in West Europe as they have been revealed in Asia.

THE POPULAR APPLAUSE approving the dismissal of MacArthur arises from the profound mass yearning for peace in Korea, and for a genuine peace negotiation with the Soviet Union.

That yearning for peace must not be betrayed or deceived. It must not be bullied into silence by the rags of the pro-MacArthur forces clamoring for war against China; it must not be silent while the Truman government refuses to settle with Peoples China and the Soviet Union as great powers on an equal footing.

There is no question that there are millions of Americans passionately eager for peace, disgusted with the whole Truman-led war in Korea, who have been sold the view that the way to peace lies along the line preached by MacArthur-Taft-Hoover. We need solidarity with these fellow-Americans on the common desire for peace, even though we must convince them that the MacArthur-Taft path, no less than Truman's, leads to the war they fear. Millions applaud Truman's action because they want peace; millions denounce Truman out of the same desire for peace. The desire for peace should unite them all.

Common sense and the national interest demand that President Truman return Formosa to its rightful owner, China; that a cease fire in Korea be immediately established with negotiations for the rapid withdrawal of all non-Korean forces, leaving the Korean people to decide their own destiny. China must be admitted to the UN. Instead of the continuing Washington sabotage of an agreement with the Soviet Union at the Paris Big Four ministers conference, the nation should insist on real negotiations for a peaceful, united Germany, for disarmament, and for outlawing the A-bomb with UN inspection. Our country should enter into a Five Power Peace Pact with the Soviet Union.

The Communists were among the first to demand the recall of MacArthur as a menace to America and world peace; this was a patriotic service for which they were reviled and smeared. But events have proved them right.

THE JOB NOW is for all Americans, regardless of their views on many issues, to unite now to press forward the gain which the peace camp and the American people have achieved. This must be the swift ending of the suicidal, criminal sacrifice of our American boys in a war against the freedom-seeking Korean people.

End the Korean war at once!

PUT IT OUT!

—By Ellis



The Bribers and the Gov't: Morality of Capitalism

By Max Gordon

THAT HONORABLE Southern Tory Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, is greatly excited about our country's moral climate. Fulbright headed the Senate subcommittee which investigated the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

His committee's work was blanketed by the revelations of crime and politics turned up by the Kefauver Committee, but it did manage to break through with testimony that RFC was shot through with political favoritism and corruption, in which President Truman's staff was deeply involved.

In a Senate speech last week, the Arkansas Senator reported with much indignation that in the course of his investigation of RFC, the "first case to which my attention was called was one involving the employment by a borrower of an RFC employee who had recommended the granting of the loan."

We doubt whether Fulbright's startling experience lifted the senators off their seats. One has only to note the steady flow of government employees, whose jobs have involved decisions affecting big business, into high-paying posts in those same big businesses. The process was a wholesale one during and immediately after World War II.

*
IN HIS SPEECH to the Senate, Fulbright surprisingly suggested the class source of the corruption in government.

"What of the men outside government who suborn those inside it?" he asked. "Who are the bribers? They are often men who walk the earth lordly and secure; members of good families; respected figures in their communities . . . They are, in short, of the privileged minority . . ."

He further indicated the deep-rooted nature of the corruption.

"To expect, or to even hope for, an improvement in the moral climate of Washington is, in the eyes of the boys who know, I am sure, thoroughly Utopian," he declared.

But the senator refused to bow to such cynicism. "I submit," he told the Senate, "that it is not unreasonable to ask of (the privileged minority which does the bribing) that high standard of conduct which their training ought to have engendered."

Thus to the Senator, the process of corruption is all a matter of "ethics" and "morals." To get rid of it, you must simply con-

vince the bribers they are "immoral."

*
Actually, what Sen. Fulbright was complaining about was something infinitely more profound. Unwittingly, he was discussing the very fiber of the capitalist state, one of the techniques by which that state, regardless of the legal forms under which it operates, is necessarily the instrument of those who are on top of the society economically.

Fulbright is one of those Southern tories who have falsely claimed the title "Jeffersonian Democrat". It is a cinch, however, that he is not familiar with Jefferson's close political associate and philosopher of the Jeffersonian movement, John Taylor, who prophesied as early as 1814:

"A legislature in a nation where the system (of banking and commercial capital) prevails, will be governed by that interest and legislate in its favor. It is impossible to do this without legislating to the injury of that other interest, that is, the great mass of the nation . . ."

"The banking power is . . . a stronger, as well as richer power than the civil (i.e., the government). The holders of both will use the latter (the government) as an ally of the for-

mer (the bankers); the two powers will unite in one, and all the checks invented to control the civil power will be silently lost in the illimitable influences of the stock (financial) power."

Taylor even prophesied in detail how those with a monopoly of wealth would inevitably buy up the government, and drew the conclusion that no true democracy was possible where wealth was monopolized by a few.

Some years later, Marx and Engels, in uncovering the true nature of the state, drew a more scientifically exact picture of the manner in which the state in capitalist society inevitably becomes the instrument of the capitalist class. They went further, however, in noting that the corruption of capitalist society would be swept away finally as the workingclass abolished capitalism itself and transformed the state into the instrument of workingclass rule.

Marx and Engels showed, too, that legalized corruption—the kind Fulbright was talking about—went infinitely further than that described by the Arkansas senator; that the very process of capitalist production itself was legalized robbery of the workingclass as the boss appropriated value produced by the worker.

MEXICAN NOTABLES ASK TRUMAN TO SAVE WILLIE McGEE

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—A group of distinguished Mexicans has cabled President Truman requesting he annul the death sentence against Willie McGee and free the young Mississippi Negro slated for a legal lynching on a fraudulent "rape" charge.

Declaring that the charge against McGee is false and the sentence "monstrous," and pointing out that whites who rape Negro women go unpunished, the cable states: "We urgently insist that the sentence be annulled, restoring immediate liberty to McGee."

The signers of the cable include: Dr. Daniel Rubin de la Borbolla, director of the National Museum of Anthropology; Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Xavier Guerrero, Jose Chavez Morado, and Frida Kahlo, painters; General Heriberto Jara, former Minister of the Navy and member of the World Peace Council; General Adalberto Tejeda, ex-Minister of the Interior and former ambassador to Spain; Dr. Ismael Cosio Villegas, noted physician; Dr. Carlos Noble, director of the pneumological unit of the Social Security Institute and general secretary of the Mexican Committee for Peace; Luis Sandi, director of the music department of the National Institute of Fine Arts; Dr. Elias Nandino, poet; Antonio Arriaga, lawyer; and Salvador Contreras, orchestra conductor.

**Steve Nelson Comes to N. Y.**

OVER THE WEEKEND we had a flying visit from Steve Nelson. The affair arranged in his honor by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was a huge success. Over 700 people attended and over \$700 was collected. It gave the famous Vets an opportunity to meet together and pledge their support to their valiant comrade.

Similar affairs are now projected for San Francisco and Chicago, by the Veterans' organizations. Patterson also flew in from Washington, where he is now on trial for contempt of Congress in an attempt to curtail his peerless services as head of the Civil Rights Congress. Albert Kahn, author of "High Treason" reported details of his visit to Pittsburgh. The cultural program of Spanish music was tops, thanks to Freedom Theater. It was a rare meeting, one to be remembered.

Steve Nelson also had an opportunity to lay his case before an audience of approximately 1,000 New York workers, predominantly Puerto Rican and Negro workers, at a dance Saturday night, of the Corrugated Workers affiliate to Local 65. He went there to meet some "Vets" and was given an enthusiastic welcome by all those present. He was able to give them news also of the case of some of their union brothers in jail now in New Kensington, Pa., who were arrested there on a picket line in an organizing drive.

WHILE IN NEW YORK CITY, Steve Nelson also had the opportunity to present the case of Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen and himself in detail to the National Committee of the Communist Party meeting in a two days' session.

The response to the financial needs was immediate from representatives of the many districts present, totaling pledges of \$2,300 within 48 hours. New York State pledged \$750 and the Harlem Region \$250; both have already sent it to Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia pledged \$250 immediately \$750 more by May 1. New Jersey pledged \$500. Others pledged smaller amounts, but will take it up further with their districts when they return home.

The extraordinary length of the trial, now entering its fourth month, has placed a heavy load on the defendants and their defense committee. They need \$7,000 by May 1. It should be known elsewhere that this committee has raised \$7,000 locally, which is a real tribute to the workers in that area, in spite of the terror there. The address of the Defense Committee is Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa. They'd be glad to hear from you.

THE HIGH SPOT of the National Committee meeting was naturally the welcome back to Eugene Dennis to his active post as General Secretary. Looking very fit, after ten days' rest in the country with his family, during which he tried "to get caught up with a year's reading—to some extent at least," it was heart-warming to see him greeting his comrades and to listen to him speak again on what was the heart of the discussion—the struggle for peace, which Gene described correctly as "the dominant desire of the American people, even on West St."

The Supreme Court reconvened last Monday but no decision was as yet forthcoming on the appeal of the 11 Communist leaders. If we take a long view perspective and do not get bogged down in a "Monday to Monday" watchful waiting attitude, the agitation for the repeal of the McCarran Act based on the nationwide opposition to it and to its twin, the Smith Act, can become a tremendous mass movement against all forms of thought control.

The fight to maintain democratic rights is a vital part of the struggle for peace. Victories have been won and can be won where real struggles are made.

The fight against the vicious fascist-like McCarran Act must not be confined to the "hearing" of the Star Chamber Truman-appointed Board, but must be focused on Congress from all over the country.

The decision of the Australian Supreme Court, declaring the Dissolution Act aimed at the Communist Party to be unconstitutional, should come to the attention of thousands of Americans and to the Supreme Court, as well.

NOW AS TO the "weather report"—on the state of funds of this column. It's not bad. Here's the latest—\$1 from a Rhode Island reader; \$5 from Nellie K. of Florida; \$2.50 credited to me out of \$10 which my dear old friend Paddy King of Butte, Mont., credited impartially to four columnists, (It's O. K., Paddy. It's all for the cause!) Another \$5 from another dear old friend, Mrs. Broms of St. Paul, Minn.; \$5 from Brooklyn anonymously; \$10 with a letter from Omaha, Neb., hotel "for many, many people across the U.S.A. who didn't want this war," and \$46 from Mrs. H. of Plenty Wood, Mont. That's a place I always wanted to visit. I recall it once had a Communist sheriff. Well, that makes \$74.50 for this time from all this land. If in doubt as to where to send your contribution, send it right along to this column. The address is 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. It's for our paper—the best ever.

Note—Important:

If you write to the Terminal Island deportation victims, you must address them exactly or the letters will not be delivered.

Address either (or both) Frank Carlson (for the men) and Mrs. Miriam Stevenson, c/o Immigration and Naturalization Service, Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif.

19-YEAR-OLD YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE TO ESCAPE DRAFT

PLYMOUTH, Conn., April 10.—"I'd rather live another life than go into the armed forces," said a 19-year-old youth to his father before he took his life.

Richard Zawistowski, Jr., was found dead in his car last Friday. His death resulted from monoxide poisoning. The boy's father said the boy was depressed because he didn't want to be drafted. The family lives in nearby Terryville.

ILWU Parley Urges Labor Clean Out Gov't Corruption

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in the following resolution adopted by close to 400 delegates to the union convention in Honolulu last week, called on the entire labor movement to clean out the nest of corruption centered in Washington.

The resolution declared:

Washington, D. C., has become a sewer of political corruption.

Never in the memory of Americans familiar with the stealing and graft that we find in our politics has there been anything to compare with the wholesale robbery that is taking place today.

As the federal government has become increasingly powerful and its decisions more and more decisive in determining the profits of major segments of American industry, the "influence peddlers," the "5 percenters," and the common run of petty thieves and racketeers have moved in and staked out a claim for themselves on a part of the taxpayer's money.

The developing war mobilization program has been a windfall for the corrupt and the crooked in our federal government. Upon the direct demand of the White House itself, for the first time in history competitive bidding on all major government contracts has been done away with.

SKY IS LIMIT

This year the Armed Services will hand out contracts for between \$60 billion and \$70 billion. Every large contract will be made by direct negotiation. And the sky is the limit on the prices which these contractors can charge the government. The Defense Production Act, which the lobbyists, lawyers and political stooges for Big Business drew up and enacted, specifically provides that there will be price ceilings on no goods bought by the Armed Services; this means everything from planes and tanks to socks.

The recent exposures by the Keauver Committee investigating crime have shown only part of the close tie between major political parties and gangsters and hoodlums in every metropolis of the United States.

The Senate Committee investigating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation just barely lifted the lid on the hand-outs which the Missouri gang has been able to accomplish through its hold on the public till.

As a trade union the ILWU can't help but notice that the same gang which is deliberately cutting living standards in the name of Patriotism, destroying trade unions because they won't knuckle under, and prosecuting and persecuting minority groups is growing fat because of their top positions and handing out lush contracts and pay-offs to their friends.

ONLY PAYOFFS

The story of perfume, deep freezers, mink coats, \$35 per day hotel suites, all of which are free to the Washington political gang and the influence peddlers, are only the payoffs for the front men. No one has yet told the story of the robbing of the American people which is covered up by so-called legitimate contracts.

Here's one example of such legitimate robbery. Former Secre-

tary of State Stettinius, Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, and the present minister to London Julius C. Holmes put up \$100,000 to establish a tanker company. Using RFC funds and government surplus vessels they parlayed their investment into a net profit of \$2,800,000 in three years. Easy money if you have an inside track to the White House.

It is no secret that the Democratic National Committee has sought out the financial backing of gamblers seeking protection and of lobbyists seeking favors. The Republican National Committee howls in protest; they want in, and the soft touch for themselves.

The corruption climbs high. Right into the White House.

President Truman's close friend and military aide, General Vaughan was caught taking deep freezers for himself and his associates in return for favors. He's still at the President's right hand.

General Graham is the President's personal physician. He was caught in illegal speculations on the commodity exchange. Not only is he still in the White House, he has even been recently proposed for promotion.

There was John Maragon, an old Truman friend from the Senate days, caught lying and double talking about his deals and his influence. He's never been repudiated by the Missouri gang.

Or Merl Young, whose wife is

Truman's secretary, caught red-handed selling his influence in getting RFC loans, still around and holding his tongue. It's no secret that he has covered up for Donald Dawson, the President's patronage advisor, and the contact man between the RFC and the Democratic National Committee.

The smell is sour and rotten. The Ohio gang which dragged the Harding administration down in the early twenties begins to look like a petty operation compared to what the Missouri gang is up to today.

Under Harding it was millions; under Truman it's billions.

Washington needs new leadership.

The American people have the right to demand to get clean, honest, efficient government. They are not getting it today.

The politicians are not going to clean up the mess. Labor must lead the way, as the mostly organized and politically aware group in America in cleaning out Washington, and changing it back from a center of corruption to the capitol of our nation, a nation dedicated to the interest of the common people who live in it.

Labor Unites to Save Willie McGEE!

Hear:

Mrs. ROSALEE McGEE
WILLIAM HOOD
Secretary, Ford Local, UAW-CIO

BEN GOLD
WM. L. PATTERSON
and others

MONDAY, APRIL 16

8 P.M.

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Coming

PRESEASON DANCE sponsored by Nature Friends of America, Local N. Y. Saturday, April 14, 8:30 p.m. Fraternal Club House, 110 W. 48th St. Entertainment, refreshments, folk dancing. Dance to the music of Jerry Malcolm. Advance price \$1, at door \$1.25, tax included.

ALL OUT FOR McGEE PARTY, Saturday night, April 14, 8:30 p.m. Dancing, entertainment, Calypso, American folk music, Betty at the piano. Refreshments surprise. Special guest: Ned Ross, executive secretary, A. F. of L. Civil Rights Congress. Make it a date! 35 Avenue B (near 6th St.). Donation \$1 to free McGee.

Patterson

(Continued from Page 2)
she repeated, "And I'm not the only one."

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"The way I feel," one young woman put in, "he wasn't wilful. He said it because of the pressure put on him. If it hadn't ended the way it did he would have delivered the papers."

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A spokesman for Michigan's Governor C. Mennen Williams told the Daily Worker that the Governor did not want to get into foreign policy issues.

Auto Unionists

(Continued from Page 3) total World War III, with China and all of Asia as the battleground, and millions of additional American soldiers as cannon fodder.

"Under our form of government, we have vigorously insisted that the military be subordinate to civilian authority. This MacArthur refused to accept."

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A Detroit street poll by the Daily Worker this morning got this response:

Walter Shaperio: "Yes, Truman was right, MacArthur has been taking too much in his own hands."

Joe Washington: "I think he is right in firing MacArthur. The next step is peace."

Two workers: "Truman was right. The whole Korean war is for profits and to try to make prosperity."

Mrs. W. M. Newbury, Negro housewife: "I think Truman is right. We all want the war to end."

Sheldon Korby: "I think MacArthur knew what he was doing militarily, but I don't think we should attack China. I think we should negotiate for peace."

Celia Eisenberg: "I didn't see the papers yet, but I am in favor of peace negotiations."

GOP

(Continued from Page 3)
Acheson, besides Truman.

Republican leaders also decided to bring MacArthur before a joint session of Congress and the general, reached by phone in Tokyo, said he would be "delighted" to appear.

Democratic party leaders, on the other hand, went down the line for Truman with Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) saying that Truman "should have done it long ago.... MacArthur was trying to involve us in a third world war."

Republican national chairman Guy George Gabrielson advised his party's legislators indirectly not to challenge the President's action by impeachment.

"Obviously President Truman had the right to dismiss Gen. MacArthur," he said. "What the American people question is his judgment."

State Department spokesman Michael J. McDermott said that the dismissal of MacArthur does not change basic U. S. policy toward the war in Korea and added that "quite the contrary was indicated."

Truman yesterday afternoon summoned Secretary of State Acheson and John Foster Dulles, his foreign policy advisor to the White House and they were said to be helping him write his speech scheduled to be delivered tonight.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 2)
drugged condition at the time they signed. The witness was the Negro physician, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan.

Volpe declared weakly that the judge would have "to decide on the believability" of the evidence. He said "outside influences came to bear" on his witness. Defense attorney George Pellittieri accused Volpe of defaming the name of the Negro doctor.

Collis English, who suffered a heart attack at the end of yesterday's session, was comfortable today in an upholstered chair ordered by the court-appointed heart specialist. The Mercer County sheriff was placed in complete control of the sick defendant for the duration of the trial, after complaints by the defense attorneys that the men had had no meat since July, 1948.

English's mother, Mrs. Emma English, was sufficiently recovered from shock to attend court this afternoon.

Heartfelt condolences on the loss of your husband and father.

TO: EDNA, LILLIAN,
BERNICE, ROSE

From: Mt. Eden Club and
Mt. Eden Section, C. P.

Man-in-Street

(Continued from Page 3)
bottom dollar the British forced him to hand."

At 19 Street and 11 Avenue, longshoremen were loading a consignment of motor buses for Bogata, Colombia. Drivers who brought the trucks here from Ohio were questioned about the MacArthur ouster.

Driver No. 1: "He's no friend of the working man... good."

Driver No. 2: "To hell with MacArthur."

Driver No. 3: "He's a great general. They should keep him there."

Driver No. 4: "Maybe he is and maybe he isn't a great general. But it's good to see him out of there."

Comments from passersby yesterday on Seventh Ave. between 34 and 42 Sts., on the removal of MacArthur were:

"I think it's excellent. I know if I was in the Army and disobeyed orders I'd get more than just being thrown out. They'd probably give me 25 years in jail."

"It's a good thing. If he got his way he would run the Far East and the President would have to run the country. We would have two commanders-in-chief instead of one. Whether you agree with the President in everything he does, or whether he has good advisors can be argued, but there has to be one command."

"The President did a good thing. We wouldn't be so far in trouble in Korea if he took MacArthur out before this. Gen. MacArthur is the only man who ruined the United States by getting into the Korean war."

"Now we have a better chance to end the war. And maybe we can meet with the Chinese."

"I don't like it a bit. I think MacArthur is a good general. It's bad for the morale of the fighting men."

"The President shouldn't have fired him. He'd be crazy to accept and come back."

"He probably did the right thing. The position of the President and the rest was to try to arrive at a truce. MacArthur, however, was trying to get Chiang Kai-shek in the war and spread the war into a Third World War."

"The President's action was disgraceful. The General proved himself. Why doesn't the President do something about Bill O'Dwyer?"

Why is he shielding that so-and-so?"

"He's been there long enough. We need a change."

"Military men shouldn't mix in politics."

"It's good."

"MacArthur shouldn't have been released. Let the military men do their job and let the politicians fight their own battles."

"The President didn't do this on his own. He consulted with others and I think the President was right."

"I think this is a case where the politicians are interfering with the military. MacArthur may have some faults but he's not altogether wrong."

"It's a good thing. Let the Army fight the war and the State Department take care of the rest."

"I'm afraid they won't be able to end the war now."

"It was a very wise move. I don't think he was the most capable military man to handle the job. He's too old. Force isn't the only way to fight modern battles. MacArthur shouldn't have crossed the 38th Parallel. Otherwise there'll be no end to the war."

"The President was right. After all he's the Commander-in-Chief. Can't have two bosses. We don't need any dictators, and MacArthur alone can't decide the conduct of the war."

"I'm with the President."

"MacArthur knows better what's going on in Asia than the President knows about the United States. I don't like it a bit."

"Wonderful! MacArthur has been shooting off his mouth too much. Regardless of right or wrong it is not his responsibility to make decisions."

Mrs. Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 2)
turn need their love.

"My husband and I are only two people, but this case has significance which far transcends our personal lives. The entire population of America will be adversely affected by our persecution, which represents the ugliest and most violent form of legal lynching."

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Previous day at 1 p. m.

For Monday's issue:

Friday 3 p. m.

For the (Weekend) Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

WHO KILLED PETE PANTO?

(Continued from Page 5)

Moran." Moran is then chief clerk in DA O'Dwyer's office.

This is on May 4, 1942.

A LETTER BURIED

Nearly a year earlier, Pete Mazzie, Panto's friend and successor to the waterfront rank and file movement, wrote O'Dwyer a letter which said in part:

"Men who have been connected with the racketeers on the waterfront for the past 20 years are still in key positions. Your name has been used to bulldoze the men into thinking that you have supported their moves to maintain control."

O'Dwyer never called in Mazzie. Instead, as later revealed, he wrote the name "Moran" across the letter. Moran buried the letter along with thousands of words of affidavits and documents by witnesses in the Amen inquiry.

By some peculiar circumstance Romeo—one of the three last seen with Panto—returns to Brooklyn and is arrested on May 19, 1942. This is 15 days after Moran orders the "wanted" card on him removed from the police files.

Informed of their "mistake," the police release Romeo. He is now available for questioning. But District Attorney O'Dwyer, the Amen memo notwithstanding, does not question Romeo.

The gangland witness moves about freely—until he is murdered two weeks after his release!

Why was Romeo's "wanted" card removed? Did Moran know that Romeo would return to Brooklyn? That he would be murdered? That, once removed, another clue to the Panto case would be lost?

And if Moran knew—did O'Dwyer know too?

THE RELES CASE

There was another "wanted" card strangely missing from the police files—Albert Anastasia. And here is the most suspicious angle in the whole Panto mystery. O'Dwyer had brought Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, notorious killer, in from the West Coast to testify against Anastasia. Reles was the chief witness against the alleged murderer of Peter Panto.

For more than a year O'Dwyer held Reles in a sixth-floor room of the Half Moon Hotel in Coney Island. Six cops guarded the gangster. Chief Investigator for O'Dwyer Frank C. Bals, later to become 7th deputy police commissioner under Mayor O'Dwyer, headed the assignment.

A few minutes after 5 a.m. on Nov. 12, 1941, a fully clothed body hurtled from the Half Moon Hotel. It fell six floors to instant death. The body was that of Abe Reles!

During the Kefauver Committee quiz of O'Dwyer for his failure to indict Anastasia, the following testimony was recorded:

Sen. Tobey: Why did those fellows in the room with Reles throw him out of the window to kill him if they knew there was no other witness?

O'Dwyer: Do you know they did that, Senator?

Tobey: That is my theory.

The Panto murder trial was getting hot. The Committee had

FBI Withholds Matt Cvetic Spy Records

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, April 11—The FBI yesterday refused to honor a Court of Common Pleas subpoena directing it to produce Matt Cvetic's spy reports against Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

The stoopigone's FBI reports were expected to contradict his testimony in the "sedition" trial in important particulars. That is a logical inference from the fact that Cvetic's testimony before the House Un-American Committee last year was directly contrary to his testimony in the present trial in many decisive details.

The subpoena bore the signature of Judge A. Marshall Thompson, presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. It was obtained by Nelson and his co-defendants.

Nelson's subpoena brought Pittsburgh's FBI chief, Edward A. Souchy, into court yesterday morning, but without the Cvetic spy records that would contradict the frame-up witness. With Souchy was Acting U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle, chief federal prosecutor for western Pennsylvania.

Boyle told Judge Henry X. O'Brien that the FBI would not produce the spy records. And Judge O'Brien sustained him with the explanation that Cvetic's reports on the three defendants were "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial."

Yet Cvetic had admitted under cross examination that he had given the FBI reports on everything to which he has testified in this case. He is still an employee of the Department of Justice, of which the FBI is a part.

Cvetic is constantly testifying for the Department at witch-hunting deportation proceedings.

Boyle said Cvetic's spy reports are "confidential." But as a federal

employee Cvetic is permitted to use allegedly "confidential" material daily in his anti-Communist smear speeches in court.

Cvetic is permitted to reveal this allegedly "classified" federal information, without getting into trouble on charges of violating Section 4-B-2 of the McCarran Act forbidding such disclosures.

Harlem Rallies Set for McGee

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress is planning street meetings, roving picket lines and torchlight demonstrations to rally Harlem support in the fight to save Willie McGee.

Free Willie McGee House Committees are being organized, according to Russel Meeks, local CRC executive secretary.

Three meetings will be held Saturday; at 143d Street and Lenox Avenue at 3:30 p.m.; at 118th Street and Lenox at 5 p.m., and at 126th Street and Lenox at 7 p.m.

Among speakers will be Rev. P. D. Duhart of the Washington Heights AME Church; Louise Jeffers; Jim Malloy, Mildred McAdory, Joe Bonelli, Robert Wiley and Meek.

Rérieve to Doomed Negro

BEAUFORT, S. C., April 11.—Gov. James Byrnes today granted a 40-day reprieve to Smith Harvey, 40-year-old Negro veteran scheduled to be executed Friday on a conviction of murder.

Gov. Byrnes acted after Negro citizens expressed anger over the sentence and the local and national National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced they are considering an appeal of Harvey's conviction.

An all-white jury convicted Harvey despite his plea of self-defense when, assaulted by four white men near his home, he shot three

O'Dwyer sweating, mopping his brow, choking with nervousness. Reporters who had heard the strange link of O'Dwyer to the case leaned forward in anticipation. Would the Committee press forward? Would it let O'Dwyer "off the hook" now? Would it bust the Panto case?

Tobey: Is it not a fact that you made comment at that time that the police had a perfect case of murder in the first degree against Anastasia?

O'Dwyer: Yes, sir.

Halley: Well, Mr. Ambassador, with the knowledge or the belief that you had a perfect case for indictment, did you pursue steps to get the indictment?

O'Dwyer: No, sir.

Tobey: When did the Anastasia case . . . you said you had a perfect case against him of murder in the first degree . . . when did the perfect case become an imperfect one, and how?

O'Dwyer: When Reles died.

Tobey: What is your version of it (Reles' death)?

O'Dwyer: That he tried to escape.

Tobey: That he tried to escape?

O'Dwyer: Yes, sir.

Tobey: Then your testimony contravenes the testimony of Mrs. Bals (Frank C. Bals) . . . whose thesis is that he didn't try to escape, that he rigged together the sheet and the wire and let himself out the window with the intention of climbing in the floor below and coming up the stairs and tapping on the door and saying, "peek-a-boo, I'm back again"—you knew that, didn't you?

O'Dwyer: Why, how could anyone tell what was in Reles' mind, sir?

Tobey: That's what we want to know. Of course, it's ridiculous.

AN OUT FOR O'D

Tobey wanted to know why O'Dwyer didn't prosecute the six policemen who "fell asleep" simultaneously the moment Reles' body went out the window. O'Dwyer insisted Reles "fell" while trying to escape—and here is the exact moment that the Committee permitted the ex-DA, ex-mayor and present Ambassador to Mexico to "escape."

Kefauver: Mr. Ambassador, I think the important question Sen. Tobey asked—and it is something we have all wondered about—is this: Apparently there were six men in the apartment or the room of Reles, and he was fully dressed at 5 o'clock in the morning, early in the morning, and he got out of the window. It is apparent on the face of it, that these police officers weren't paying attention—

O'Dwyer: They were careless and there was no question about it.

Kefauver: The question is, what did you do about it? I don't want to go into a great deal of detail. (emphasis—M. S.)

And O'Dwyer didn't go into detail. Neither did the Committee.

From then on the Panto case hit a dead end at the hearing.

The committee never summoned Albert Anastasia to the stand publicly. Why?

The committee never subpoenaed Gus Scannavino, seen with Panto in the death car. Why?

[Panto is dead but Scannavino was rewarded. He is now boss of the waterfront].

(Continued Tomorrow)

Truman

(Continued from Page 3) dismissed because MacArthur "did not agree" with the administration's policy in the Far East. "I have therefore considered it essential," he said, "to relieve General MacArthur so that there would be no doubt or confusion as to the real purpose and aim of our policy."

Truman added he considers MacArthur one of our greatest military commanders" and that he dismissed him "with the deepest personal regret."

The policy he proposes, said Truman, would open the way for the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign forces." He insisted that U. S. troops were fighting in Korea to resist aggression and added paradoxically, "We are trying to keep the Korean conflict from spreading to other areas. But at the same time we must conduct our military activities so as to insure the security of our forces."

38TH PARALLEL

This sentence suggested that Truman continues to hold to the MacArthur position that an invasion in force above the 38th parallel is militarily necessary.

The president declared his policy of pursuing the war in Korea to the bitter end would "bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion."

Truman took up the MacArthur proposals to bomb China and to use Kuomintang troops against the mainland of China.

"If we were to do these things," he said, "we would be running a grave risk of starting a general war." He thus repeated the Administration's main military line that the base for a general war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies must be not in Asia but in Western Europe, to which he has just sent Gen. Eisenhower.

British Hit by 4 Billion Dollar War Bill

LONDON, April 11.—The British labor government today submitted a budget providing \$4,172,000,000 for war, and told the people they would have to "pull in their belts" to meet it. War expenditures were well over one-third of the total budget of \$11,751,378,800.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell sipped orange juice spiced with rum as he told Commons it would be necessary to increase income taxes 2½ percent, double the already-heavy sales taxes on some "luxury" items, and raise some special taxes, including the gasoline tax to 12 percent.

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Patterson

(Continued from Page 2)
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Quit Korea

(Continued from Page 2)
Korea. We trade unionists urge you to take steps now to initiate peace negotiations to bring about an end to the war in Korea and the return home of the American troops.

"This occasion also offers a new opportunity to call a conference of Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and United States to discuss settling all existing international differences."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A statement by Progressive Party leaders Elmer A. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary, said:

"The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur by the President is a significant victory for the peace forces of this nation and the world. At every important step, Gen. MacArthur's statements have been designed to prevent peace and widen the war in Asia. The American people want not only the dismissal of a general but an end to the tragic war in Korea that he prolonged."

"This step can be the beginning of the road to real peace which the American people are demanding. What is necessary now is to initiate negotiations for a settlement in Korea, to carry out the conference of Foreign Ministers, and to stop the rearming of Germany.

"The American people will not be misled by any Taft-Hoover-Wherry partisan side-show over MacArthur's dismissal for they recognize that it is his policies which have led to the tragic consequences in Korea. The American people reject their administration's substitute of arming Europe for war. They demand peace first—either war in Asia, or rearming of Europe."

Thousands of telegrams were pouring in at the White House, among them one from CIO president Philip Murray congratulating the President and predicting that the "overwhelming mass of American citizens" will support his action.

Auto Unionists

(Continued from Page 3)
total World War III, with China and all of Asia as the battleground, and millions of additional American soldiers as cannon fodder.

"Under our form of government, we have vigorously insisted that the military be subordinate to civilian authority. This MacArthur refused to accept."

A spokesman for Michigan's Governor C. Mennen Williams told the Daily Worker that the Governor did not want to get into foreign policy issues.

A Detroit street poll by the Daily Worker this morning got this response:

Walter Shaperio: "Yes, Truman was right, MacArthur has been taking too much in his own hands."

Joe Washington: "I think he is right in firing MacArthur. The next step is peace."

Two workers: "Truman was right. The whole Korean war is for profits and to try to make prosperity."

Mrs. W. M. Newbury, Negro housewife: "I think Truman is right. We all want the war to end."

Sheldon Korby: "I think MacArthur knew what he was doing militarily, but I don't think we should attack China. I think we should negotiate for peace."

Celia Eisenberg: "I didn't see the papers yet, but I am in favor of peace negotiations."

GOP

(Continued from Page 3)
Acheson, besides Truman.

Republican leaders also decided to bring MacArthur before a joint session of Congress and the general, reached by phone in Tokyo, said he would be "delighted" to appear.

Democratic party leaders, on the other hand, went down the line for Truman with Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) saying that Truman "should have done it long ago.... MacArthur was trying to involve us in a third world war."

Republican national chairman Guy George Gabrielson advised his party's legislators indirectly not to challenge the President's action by impeachment.

"Obviously President Truman had the right to dismiss Gen. MacArthur," he said. "What the American people question is his judgment."

State Department spokesman Michael J. McDermott said that the dismissal of MacArthur does not change basic U. S. policy toward the war in Korea and added that "quite the contrary was indicated."

Truman yesterday afternoon summoned Secretary of State Acheson and John Foster Dulles, his foreign policy advisor to the White House and they were said to be helping him write his speech scheduled to be delivered tonight.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 2)
drugged condition at the time they signed. The witness was the Negro physician, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan.

Volpe declared weakly that the judge would have "to decide on the believability" of the evidence. He said "outside influences came to bear" on his witness. Defense attorney George Pellittieri accused Volpe of defaming the name of the Negro doctor.

Collis English, who suffered a heart attack at the end of yesterday's session, was comfortable today in an upholstered chair ordered by the court-appointed heart specialist. The Mercer County sheriff was placed in complete control of the sick defendant for the duration of the trial, after complaints by the defense attorneys that the man had had no meat since July, 1948.

English's mother, Mrs. Emma English, was sufficiently recovered from shock to attend court this afternoon.

Man-in-Street

(Continued from Page 3)
bottom dollar the British forced his hand."

At 19 Street and 11 Avenue, longshoremen were loading a consignment of motor buses for Bogata, Colombia. Drivers who brought the trucks here from Ohio were questioned about the MacArthur ouster.

Driver No. 1: "He's no friend of the working man... good."

Driver No. 2: "To hell with MacArthur."

Driver No. 3: "He's a great general. They should keep him there."

Driver No. 4: "Maybe he is and maybe he isn't a great general. But it's good to see him out of there."

Comments from passersby yesterday on Seventh Ave. between 34 and 42 Sts., on the removal of MacArthur were:

"I think it's excellent. I know if I was in the Army and disobeyed orders I'd get more than just being thrown out. They'd probably give me 25 years in jail."

"It's a good thing. If he got his way he would run the Far East and the President would have to run the country. We would have two commanders-in-chief instead of one. Whether you agree with the President in everything he does, or whether he has good advisors can be argued, but there has to be one command."

"The President did a good thing. We wouldn't be so far in trouble in Korea if he took MacArthur out before this. Gen. MacArthur is the only man who ruined the United States by getting into the Korean war."

"Now we have a better chance to end the war. And maybe we can meet with the Chinese."

"I don't like it a bit. I think MacArthur is a good general. It's bad for the morale of the fighting men."

"The President shouldn't have fired him. He'd be crazy to accept and come back."

"He probably did the right thing. The position of the President and the rest was to try to arrive at a truce. MacArthur, however, was trying to get Chiang Kai-shek in the war and spread the war into a Third World War."

"The President's action was disgraceful. The General proved himself. Why doesn't the President do something about Bill O'Dwyer?"

Why is he shielding that so-and-so?"

"He's been there long enough. We need a change."

"Military men shouldn't mix in politics."

"It's good."

"MacArthur shouldn't have been released. Let the military men do their job and let the politicians fight their own battles."

"The President didn't do this on his own. He consulted with others and I think the President was right."

"I think this is a case where the politicians are interfering with the military. MacArthur may have some faults but he's not altogether wrong."

"It's a good thing. Let the Army fight the war and the State Department take care of the rest."

"I'm afraid they won't be able to end the war now."

"It was a very wise move. I don't think he was the most capable military man to handle the job. He's too old. Force isn't the only way to fight modern battles. MacArthur shouldn't have crossed the 38th Parallel. Otherwise there'll be no end to the war."

"The President was right. After all he's the Commander-in-Chief. Can't have two bosses. We don't need any dictators, and MacArthur alone can't decide the conduct of the war."

"I'm with the President."

"MacArthur knows better what's going on in Asia than the President knows about the United States. I don't like it a bit."

"Wonderful! MacArthur has been shooting off his mouth too much. Regardless of right or wrong it is not his responsibility to make decisions."

Mrs. Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 2)
turn need their love.

"My husband and I are only two people, but this case has significance which far transcends our personal lives. The entire population of America will be adversely affected by our persecution, which represents the ugliest and most violent form of legal lynching."

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For Monday's issue: Friday 5 p. m.

For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

WHO KILLED PETE PANTO?

(Continued from Page 5)

Moran." Moran is then chief clerk in DA O'Dwyer's office. This is on May 4, 1942.

A LETTER BURIED

Nearly a year earlier, Pete Mazzie, Panto's friend and successor to the waterfront rank and file movement, wrote O'Dwyer a letter which said in part:

"Men who have been connected with the racketeers on the waterfront for the past 20 years are still in key positions. Your name has been used to bulldoze the men into thinking that you have supported their moves to maintain control."

O'Dwyer never called in Mazzie. Instead, as later revealed, he wrote the name "Moran" across the letter. Moran buried the letter along with thousands of words of affidavits and documents by witnesses in the Amen inquiry.

By some peculiar circumstance Romeo—one of the three last seen with Panto—returns to Brooklyn and is arrested on May 19, 1942. This is 15 days after Moran orders the "wanted" card on him removed from the police files.

Informed of their "mistake," the police release Romeo. He is now available for questioning. But District Attorney O'Dwyer, the Amen memo notwithstanding, does not question Romeo.

The gangland witness moves about freely—until he is murdered two weeks after his release!

Why was Romeo's "wanted" card removed? Did Moran know that Romeo would return to Brooklyn? That he would be murdered? That, once removed, another clue to the Panto case would be lost?

And if Moran knew—did O'Dwyer know too?

THE RELES CASE

There was another "wanted" card strangely missing from the police files—Albert Anastasia. And here is the most suspicious angle in the whole Panto mystery. O'Dwyer had brought Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, notorious killer, in from the West Coast to testify against Anastasia. Reles was the chief witness against the alleged murderer of Peter Panto.

For more than a year O'Dwyer held Reles in a sixth-floor room of the Half Moon Hotel in Coney Island. Six cops guarded the gangster. Chief Investigator for O'Dwyer Frank C. Bals, later to become 7th deputy police commissioner under Mayor O'Dwyer, headed the assignment.

A few minutes after 5 a.m. on Nov. 12, 1941, a fully clothed body hurtled from the Half Moon Hotel. It fell six floors to instant death. The body was that of Abe Reles!

During the Kefauver Committee quiz of O'Dwyer for his failure to indict Anastasia, the following testimony was recorded:

Sen. Tobey: Why did those fellows in the room with Reles throw him out of the window to kill him if they knew there was no other witness?

O'Dwyer: Do you know they did that, Senator?

Tobey: That is my theory.

The Panto murder trial was getting hot. The Committee had

O'Dwyer sweating, mopping his brow, checking with nervousness. Reporters who had heard the strange link of O'Dwyer to the case leaned forward in anticipation. Would the Committee press forward? Would it let O'Dwyer "off the hook" now? Would it bust the Panto case?

Tobey: Is it not a fact that you made comment at that time that the police had a perfect case of murder in the first degree against Anastasia?

O'Dwyer: Yes, sir.

Halley: Well, Mr. Ambassador, with the knowledge or the belief that you had a perfect case for indictment, did you pursue steps to get the indictment?

O'Dwyer: No, sir.

Tobey: When did the Anastasia case . . . you said you had a perfect case against him of murder in the first degree . . . when did the perfect case become an imperfect one, and how?

O'Dwyer: When Reles died.

Tobey: What is your version of it (Reles' death)?

O'Dwyer: That he tried to escape.

Tobey: That he tried to escape?

O'Dwyer: Yes, sir.

Tobey: Then your testimony contravenes the testimony of Mrs. Bals (Frank C. Bals) . . . whose thesis is that he didn't try to escape, that he rigged together the sheet and the wire and let himself out the window with the intention of climbing in the floor below and coming up the stairs and tapping on the door and saying, "peek-a-boo, I'm back again"—you knew that, didn't you?

O'Dwyer: Why, how could anyone tell what was in Reles' mind, sir?

Tobey: That's what we want to know. Of course, it's ridiculous.

AN OUT FOR OD

Tobey wanted to know why O'Dwyer didn't prosecute the six policemen who "fell asleep" simultaneously the moment Reles' body went out the window. O'Dwyer insisted Reles "fell" while trying to escape—and here is the exact moment that the Committee permitted the ex-DA, ex-mayor and present Ambassador to Mexico to "escape."

Kefauver: Mr. Ambassador, I think the important question Sen. Tobey asked—and it is something we have all wondered about—is this: Apparently there were six men in the apartment or the room of Reles, and he was fully dressed at 5 o'clock in the morning, early in the morning, and he got out of the window. It is apparent on the face of it, that these police officers weren't paying attention—

O'Dwyer: They were careless and there was no question about it.

Kefauver: The question is, what did you do about it? I don't want to go into a great deal of detail. (emphasis—M. S.)

And O'Dwyer didn't go into detail. Neither did the Committee. From then on the Panto case hit a dead end at the hearing.

The committee never summoned Albert Anastasia to the stand publicly. Why?

The committee never subpoenaed Gus Scannavino, seen with Panto in the death car. Why?

[Panto is dead but Scannavino was rewarded. He is now boss of the waterfront.]

(Continued Tomorrow)

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WMGM — 1080 kc.
WNBC — 600 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WBNY — 1420 kc.
WOR — 710 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WOV — 1200 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNKO — 630 kc. WLIR — 1190 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Hennessey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
WNB—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers' Varieties
10:00-WOR—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Time
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane
10:30-WNBB—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WNBB—Break the Bank
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—David Amit
11:30-WNBB—Jack Berch
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam Quiz
11:45-WCBS—David Garroway
WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBB—News; Sketch's Scrapbook

WOR—Kate Smith Speaks

WJZ—Johnny Olson Show

WNYC—Midday Symphony

WCBS—Wendy Warren, Sketch

WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

12:15-WOR—Kate Smith Sings

WCBS—Aunt Jenny

WJZ—News

12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's

WCBS—Helen Trent

WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon

WNBC—Mrs. Roosevelt

12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday

1:00-WNYC—Mary Margaret McBride

WCBS—Big Sister

WNYC—American Music Festival

WQXR—News; Midday Symphony

1:15-WCBS—Ma Perkins

WNBC—Pickens Party

1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone

WNBC—Answer Man

WOR—Hollywood Theatre

1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light

WNBC—The Woman in My House

2:00-WNBB—Double or Nothing

WNBC—Chamber Music

WJZ—Rod Hendrickson

WOR—Gloria Swanson

WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton

WQXR—Record Review

2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason

2:30-WNBB—Live Like a Millionaire

WOR—Rudy Vallee Show

WCBS—Nora Drake

WJZ—News

WQXR—Alma Dettlinger

2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day

WJZ—Frances Scully

3:00-WNBB—Life Can Be Beautiful

WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood

WCBS—Hilltop House

WOR—Buddy Rogers Show

WQXR—News; Symphonie Matinee

3:15-WNBB—Road of Life

WCBS—Kings Row

3:30-WNBB—Pepper Young

WOR—Jean Sablon Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBB—Kenneth Banghart, News
WJZ—Sports News
WCBS—Allen Jackson, News
• WOR—News, Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember

6:15-WNBB—Answer Man

WOR—Bob Elson

WCBS—You and the World

WJZ—News

6:30-WOR—News

WNBC—Wayne Howell Show

WJZ—Norman Brokenshire

WCBS—Curt Massey

WQXR—Diana Concert

6:45-WNBB—Three Star Extra

WCBS—Lowell Thomas

WOR—Stan Lomax

7:00-WNBB—Symphonette

WOR—News

WJZ—Edwin J. Hill, News

WNYC—Masterwork Hour

7:15-WOR—Tello-Test

WCBS—Jack Smith Hour

WJZ—News

7:30-WNBB—News of World

WJZ—SBI Sketch

WCBS—Variety Show

WOR—Gabriel Heatter

WQXR—Piano Recital

7:45-WOR—Sidney Walton

WCBS—News

WNBC—One Man's Family

WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre

WJZ—Screen Guild Players

WQXR—Symphony Hall

8:30-WNBB—Father Knows Best

WOR—Rod and Gun Club

WCBS—Mr. Keene

WNYC—Chicago Round Table

8:55-WOR—News

9:00-WOR—Family Theatre

WCBS—Suspense Sketch

WJZ—Amateur Hour

WNBC—Dragon Drama

WQXR—Concert Hall

WCBS—Playhouse

WOR—Frank Edward

WNYC—Concert Hall

WQXR—News; The Showcase

10:15-WOR—Show Shop

10:30-WJZ—News

WCBS—Freddie Martin

WQXR—Gilbert and Sullivan

Issue Cards to Greet Victims of McCarran Law

A postcard extending greetings to the four non-citizens who are being held on Terminal Island, in California, has been released for distribution, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Ted Tinsley Says

LET'S NOT RECOVER!

Sylvia Porter, the New York Post's financial expert, is now reporting from France where she is misinterpreting developments with a keen eye and the rare ability to forget today what she wrote yesterday.

One day, for instance, she wrote: "France has undergone a remarkable recovery since 1937 and that is good. Her production is 30 percent over the record of the '30s."

Earlier in this very same column, Sylvia Porter quoted a factory clerk who said, in response to a question about Marshall Plan aid, "You have given us billions, you say, but none of the money has come to me. All I can see is that the big industrialists got it and now they're riding around in new cars and their wives are wearing fancy dresses. But I'm not any better off. What did you do for me?"

Sylvia Porter wrote that it was difficult to convince this clerk that "the Marshall Plan was never meant to be a handout." But what of the industrialists who are "riding around in new cars"? It's only a handout if the working class gets it, is that the story? Maybe Sylvia Porter really believes that the handouts to French industrialists will filter down to the people. But profits don't filter down to people. They get sucked up from people.

NOW WE MUST keep on reading Sylvia Porter backwards to discover more about France's "remarkable recovery." The day before she wrote of this "remarkable recovery," she listed four points which described the current economic situation in France. First, there is serious inflation, prices have risen 10 percent in the last few months, and wholesale prices are still climbing. Second, wages have not kept pace with prices, "not by a long shot." Third, housing conditions are still miserable. And fourth, the government is doing nothing to solve these problems.

If THIS is "recovery," the French would probably settle for a nice good depression.

In the New York Times magazine section, Tito's unofficial press agent, M. S. Handler, is also impressed with French "recovery," which he writes, "has hit the French Communist Party a hard blow. . . ." It's obvious. Why should the French workers bother about socialism when they've got everything a human being could want: inflation, rising prices and lagging wages, miserable housing, and a government that doesn't do anything.

AND HOW has this "recovery" affected the French Communist Party? Handler, who knows all about Paris from what he hears in Belgrade, has gotten to the very root of the matter. French Communist leaders, he writes, "display a weariness and lassitude in private conversations."

How did Handler get this vital political information? Some State Department official in Paris must have seen a French Communist leader yawn. The State Department then prepared a special political analysis of the yawn, and sent it by special courier to Handler in Belgrade. Handler gave the analysis to Moishe Pyade, the Stock Exchange's "theoretician" in Yugoslavia. Pyade concluded, as a result of the evidence, that the yawn represented "weariness and lassitude."

If French Communist leaders have been yawning lately, it may be because they have been reading Sylvia Porter and M. S. Handler.

Many thanks to the following who have contributed to this column in support of the Daily Worker and The Worker: \$20 from F.F., Manhattan; \$6 from an upstate friend; \$8 from an anonymous group; \$2 from S.K.; \$2 from a "Tinsley fan"; \$10 anonymous; \$5 from Kay; \$50 from Rev. Eliot White honoring the memory of his late wife, Mabel; \$5 from H.W.; \$1 each from H.C., S.G. and a "Daily Reader." Received to date: \$110 (not counting an anonymous \$10 which came to this column some time before the drive began). Please keep it up. The paper needs your help. Address your contributions to me at the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N.Y.

BALLET THEATRE

BALLET THEATRE returned to the Metropolitan Opera House for its 1951 season after a long absence. The dancing was up to its usual high standards, and most of the program was enjoyable.

The Swan Lake was ably danced by Mary Ellen Moylan and Igor Youskevitch. Miss Moylan, always a fine young dancer, proved herself one of our best ballerinas in the role of the princess turned into a swan by a wicked enchanter. An outstanding example of Russian classic ballet, with beautiful music by Tchaikovsky. Swan Lake is still popular all over the world.

THE NEXT BALLET was marked by the highly touted American debut of the French dancers Jean Babilee and Nathalie Philippart.

Le Jeune Homme de La Mort (The Young Man and Death), a new ballet by Jean Cocteau, tells of a young man who loves a girl who doesn't care for him. So she fashions a noose for him, he hangs himself, and she then appears as Death and leads him away.

The only symbolism apparent is that death is all that our society has to offer young men. And in fact, death in war is the only thing it offers millions of people everywhere. The bourgeoisie way of life is preoccupied with death in all its horrible forms, and its art also reeks of death and decadence.

—Bob Melvin

Cvetic Admits His 'FBI' Film Is Based on False Articles

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Matt Cvetic, the FBI labor spy admitted in court that the Warner Bros. picture, "I Was a Communist for the FBI" is based on false articles. The film opens in Pittsburgh on April 19.

Cvetic also testified that he is on the Warner Bros. payroll while he is testifying against Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolson in the "sedition" trial.

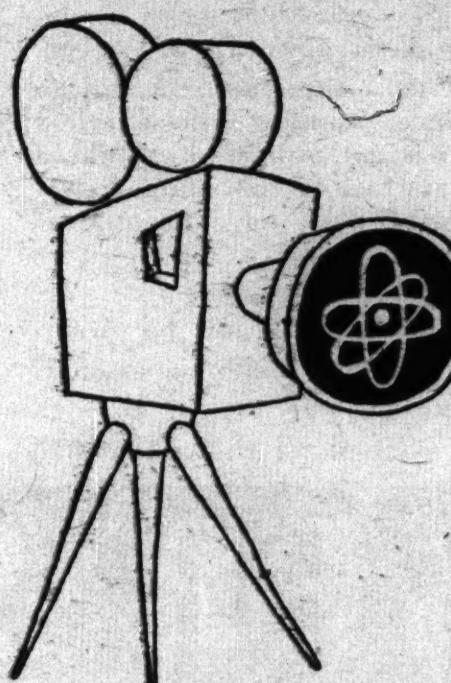
The spy's admission that the movie is built on false articles came when he was being cross examined by John T. McTernan, the Los Angeles attorney, whose law firm helped to defend the same members of the Hollywood Ten.

McTERNAN was asking Cvetic whether the film was based on his FBI spy reports.

No, replied Cvetic, the film was based on his three articles in the Saturday Evening Post, which appeared in June and July of last year.

Cvetic, however, had reluctantly admitted some time before that the Saturday Evening Post articles contained untruths.

The spy made this confession when he was asked to explain several serious factual contradictions between his sworn testimony



in the Court and his signed articles in the Saturday Evening Post. Which was true, his sworn testimony or his articles, McTernan asked?

THE WARNER BROS. "hero" faced a dilemma. He had to admit he had lied in court or throw down the source of his movie story. He took the latter alternative and admitted that the Saturday Evening Post pieces were

"not all true."

The spy then pleaded that he hadn't written the articles that were signed "By Matt Cvetic," as told to Pete Martin. But he soon had to admit under McTernan's hammerlike cross examination that he had personally authorized the stories and vouched for every line in the manuscript. And some of the things said in the pieces were "not true," he declared.

And he lied for money: \$6,500 for the Saturday Evening Post lies and \$12,500 for the Warner Bros. film.

He testified in court that he had gotten these sums less the cut going to his manager, Harry Alan Sherman. Sherman got 30 percent of the Post royalties.

And McTernan kept rubbing in the fact that "you permitted these untruths to be told for money, didn't you."

Andy Onda had some fun with the Pittsburgh reporters, when Cvetic was admitting his Saturday Evening Post lies.

Andy turned a dead pan face to the press table at that moment and said: "DON'T put that in the paper, fellows. He lied for money. Don't put that in the paper. It might hurt the picture."

P.S. They didn't put it in the paper.

Marguerite Higgins' Book on Korean War

WAR IN KOREA. By Marguerite Higgins. Doubleday, New York. 233 pp. \$2.75.

By Robert Friedman

MARGUERITE HIGGINS, who covered the Korean war from June to December for the New York Herald Tribune, makes it pretty plain that that war is a racist war—and she's all for it.

Throughout this book on the Korean conflict, she refers to the Korean forces as "Communist"—since anyone who dares to resist the Great MacArthur must be a Communist—but at one point she comments that "Until now the democratic world has relied on technological supremacy and the possession of superior firearms to win its battles with the oriental world."

MISS HIGGINS gives the game away. It is not "Communism" which is being fought in Korea today, or in China, as she hopes, tomorrow, it is the "oriental world." And when she fearfully adds that "now the oriental world has most of these weapons, in addition to manpower," the purpose of the Wall Street imperialists, to halt by force the liberation of the colored colonial masses of Asia and Africa, is clumsily revealed.

Miss Higgins is a woman, as she frequently reminds the reader, as if her politicking and rivalries with male correspondents had an iota of importance in the struggle for women's rights. What a reader might hope to hear from a woman correspondent—even so reactionary a one as Miss Higgins—is not to be found.

THERE ISN'T a word in the entire book of sympathy for the slain and maimed women and children of Korea, the victims of precision bombing and napalm jelly.

There are some perfunctory expressions of "pity" for the untrained GI's in Korea. But there is greater emphasis on Miss Higgins' presumptuous pronouncements on the "softness" of Americans. Like Gen. Hershey, who wants a generation of "killers," and like the

Nazis who believed they could conquer the world with brutalized beings, Miss Higgins wants them tough.

But she is shown in glamour pictures scattered throughout the book to indicate how romantic it is to be a lovely and high-priced correspondent at the front.

MISS HIGGINS dredges up the stories of alleged Korean "atrocities"—stories which even the newspapers have dropped because they look rather silly next to the headlines about MacArthur's "Operation Killer" and the reports that London and Paris movie audiences stone the screens showing the newsreels of MacArthur's destruction of Korea.

But Miss Higgins is still in there pitching and insisting that Chinese decent treatment of prisoners is just a "tactic." As if in answer to the allegation that it is "Russian equipment" which sustained the Korean forces, Miss Higgins admits that the latter "often won rich prizes in American equipment." They "didn't have to depend on supplies from home bases. They were getting them from us."

CONCERNING the GI's attitude toward the war, she writes: "I saw young Americans turn and bolt in battle, or throw down their arms cursing their government for what they thought was embroiled in a hopeless cause."

In other instances, GIs fought well to "help a buddy," or because "they had a duty to fight well," she says.

But Miss Higgins is not satisfied at all:

"Somehow American leadership is going to have to impress on every potential GI that there are strong odd, that he's going to have to fight some dirty battles to keep the vanilla ice cream he has been brought up in."

"Korea showed that we had fallen miserably short in indoctrinating the GI's. The U. S., which may one day have a much more important war on its hands, should face this fact squarely. Otherwise



The late Sergei Eisenstein, whose film masterpiece Potemkin will be shown this Saturday and Sunday evening, April 14-15 at Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.). There will be two showings each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:03. Sunday at 8 and 10. Also continuous social.

it will continue to find in its ranks men reluctant to fight."

Miss Higgins is hoping like mad that this "more important" war will come. "It's either our world or their world," she says bravely. American fathers and mothers, as registered even by the rightist Gallup Poll, feel quite differently. They want the war in Korea over, and they don't want it begun anywhere else.

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Ask Your Nearest Pacific Veteran....

By Lester Rodney

AS ONE OF the many who spent three long years in the Pacific and never heard a good word for Emp or MacArthur from a single GI, or from any Pacific vet since then, it's impossible to let this day go by without something on "my" general.

Three weeks after a beach was completely secure, this Hollywoodish ham would come striding through the surf for the movie cameras and would then be rushed to an ostentatious palace built by the seabees who could have been doing something useful. Then one day

we'd see the newsreels with MacArthur wading through the surf superimposed onto the actual pictures of D-Day—and there'd be a chorus of raucous laughter, some rather coarse remarks and a barrage of coconut shells toward the screen.

When the first American engineers coming into wrecked Manila got orders to rebuild a certain factory they immediately knew it must have been MacArthur's property. They were so right.

When orders came for Americans leaving Philippine islands after the war to cut through the axles of all trucks that had

to be left behind, to keep them from being used by the transportation-starved people who had fought the Japanese, the bitter engineers who had to do the dirty job always said there must be a MacArthur angle here, he owns half the Pacific.

When our valiant guerilla allies were increasingly given the back of the hand in favor of the collaborationists and rich landlords, everybody knew it was MacArthur. When pompous announcements of complete MacArthur victories were given a week after a landing, with bitter fighting still going on, wow!

It was the common knowl-

edge of the most un-political minded Pacific GI that MacArthur was a big millionaire fighting his own kind of war.

In yesterday's Hearst's New York Journal-MacArthur-American, there is a "little fellow" story which began, "The little fellow, dubbed the man in the street, stepped out of obscurity today burning mad at President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Mac-Arthur . . . Typical of the comments came from Alvah B. Stetson, Jr., a radio-television executive . . ."

A lot of such "little fellows" were quoted. There wasn't a veteran in the lot. And the streets are full of veterans.

The big job now is to redouble the fight for peace on the momentum of this explosion in the ranks of the warmakers—to push to make the removal of MacArthur really mean what most Americans want it to mean—a move against the spreading of the war, for the saving of American lives, for an honorable peace.

And this is the paper that knows how to push, to give expression to the real feelings of the people, to cut through the headlines with the real story.

Have you sent in your five dollar bill to the fighting paper's fund drive yet?

WORKER Sports

New York, Thursday, April 12, 1951

Page Out; Allie, Phil Not Serious

BALTIMORE, April 11 (UP).—Special medical examinations of three ailing New York Yankee stars were completed today with only pitcher Joe Page directed to take a "complete rest."

Shortstop Phil Rizzuto's back ailment was diagnosed as a pulled muscle by specialist Dr. George Bennett who examined the three Yankees at his office. Dr. Sidney Gaynor, Yankee team physician who was with the three players when they were examined, said he "hoped" that Rizzuto would be in shape for the opening.

The shortstop, who was voted the Most Valuable Player in the American League in 1950, said that if necessary he would have his back taped rather than wear a specially fitted brace provided him.

Gaynor said it was hoped that pitcher Allie Reynolds would be ready for a starting pitching assignment in seven to 10 days. The only special treatments prescribed for Reynolds who had complained of a "restriction" in his arm were hot towel applications.

Page's injury was described as an "inflamed shoulder" for which Bennett prescribed X-ray therapy treatments and "complete inactivity" for the present.

How UP Scribe Steve Snider Picks Them

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians, New York Yankees, Detroit Tigers, Chicago White Sox, Washington Sen-

Examine Mantle

TULSA, Okla., April 11 (UP).—Rookie Mickey Mantle took an army draft physical here today but doctors said it may be three days before he announces whether he goes into the army or continues to play baseball for the New York Yankees.

Suspected' Big 10 Ref Is Cleared

CHICAGO, April 11 (UP).—A Big Ten basketball official described to the Kefauver Committee as "suspicious" by Milwaukee gambler Sidney Brodson was cleared of any irregularities by a 15-day investigation, Big Ten Commissioner Kenneth L. Wilson announced today.

"It is definitely concluded that John Doe' is not guilty of any of the irregularities 'suspected' by Brodson," Wilson's statement said. "Brodson had surprisingly little evidence to support the 'suspicious' which he expressed."

actors, Philadelphia Athletics, St. Louis Browns.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—Brooklyn Dodgers, Philadelphia Phillies, New York Giants, Boston Braves, St. Louis Cardinals, Cincinnati Reds, Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates.

What Managers Are Saying

Casey Stengel, Yankees: Mickey Mantle has been terrific. I think I got a good utility infielder in Gil McDougald and Tom Morgan, a rookie pitcher, looks like he can win in the majors. I don't have to tell you that injuries have been the bad feature.

Al Lopez, Indians: Rookies Orestes Minoso and Harry Simpson. Minoso gives us insurance at third base and the outfield. He can hit and run. Simpson may break into our regular outfield.

Red Rolfe, Tigers: We've had a disappointing spring. But Saul Rogovin, Billy Hoeft and Ray Herbert have pitched well.

Steve O'Neill, Red Sox: The club has greater depth in pitching. If Harry Taylor comes through we may have the best pitching in the league.

Paul Richards, White Sox: Marv Rotblatt is the darling of our camp. He has looked brilliant. I expect him to be a consistent winning pitcher.

Luke Sewell, Reds: Ewell Blackwell looks like the Blackwell of 1947. Enough said?

Leo Durocher, Giants: Ray Noble gives us somebody to back up regular catcher Wes Westrum and Artie Wilson gives club speed and a good fielder behind shortstop Alvin Dark.

Chuck Dressen, Dodgers: We will open with rookie Don Thompson in left field. I must consider that the most important development of the spring.

Eddie Sawyer, Phillies: Mike Goliat hit .234 last season and is hitting around .400 this spring. He could be a top-ranking star.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Some Opinion, Some Information . . .

NOT THAT ANY given two games necessarily mean anything, but just the same did you happen to notice how Mickey Mantle did against Johnny Sain and Warren Spahn of the Braves? One scratch hit in nine at bats, which is about right for a 19 year old Class C graduate, no matter how promising, against two of the big league's smartest veterans hurling stars. (Of course, there aren't many Spahns and Sains on the pitching staffs of the Senators, A's, Browns, White Sox or Tigers. . . .)

ANSWER DEPARTMENT: The promised wrapup discussion on the role of sports and other points brought up by readers in the recent post-fix period, will be forthcoming next week.

THE WAY those Giants are mauling the Indians last few days, may have tempted me to consider some changes in the annual predictions which appear in the coming weekend magazine section . . . which had to be written a week ago.

INTERESTING STATISTIC department: When the rosters shake down to their 25 player size on May 15, there'll be about one hundred sixty big league pitchers. Of these, only twelve have been able to put together four seasons in a row in which they bettered the .500 mark in wins and losses. They are Lemon, Spahn, Reynolds, Trout, Lopat, Hatten, Dobson, Brazle, Feller, Borowy, Hutchinson and Lanier. Which means that a lot of famous flingers haven't managed to put four winners back to back. Sain, for instance, has won 20 or better in four of the last five seasons but in 1947 slipped to 10-17. Newhouser had two strings of three winning seasons each. Others you'd think might have done it but haven't are Blackwell, Pollet, Jansen, Roe, Brecheen, Trucks and Wynn.

Top seasons are often followed by a sudden skid—which could turn anyone's predictions topsy turvy. Sain won 24 the year before he dropped to 10. In Yankee memory, Herb Pennock won 20 one year, fell below .500 the next, suddenly finished. Lefty Gomez in 1934 seared through the league with 26 wins, then promptly dropped to a losing record of 12-15.

It could happen to Raschi—or Parnell—or Roe—or Jansen—or Lemon—or even Konstanty. . . .

A LITTLE BIT on Beto Avila, now Cleveland's regular second sacker. . . . He's 24, 5-10, 168 pounds, born and lives in Vera Cruz, Mexico. Wound up with .299 last year, when he became a semi-regular along with the now departed Joe Gordon. Al Lopez' impressions: "I'm certain he'll be a good hitter. Has a good eye, a good swing and confidence." Said Gordon last year, "That kid knows more about pitchers and batters after two years on the bench than most of the ten year men in the game."

Gordon was Avila's teacher and idol. Beto says he watched the matchless Joe all the time, patterning his play almost exactly after his. "Joe taught me everything I know," he says. When the two came together again recently, Gordon, now manager at Sacramento, took an hour to work with Avila on the proper method of crossing the base in executing double plays. This seems to be Avila's lone weakness, he can hit, run, throw, and field is a sure handed ground coverer, fast, intelligent and agile.

As a kid of eight Avila began playing both baseball and soccer in the streets of Vera Cruz. He was better in soccer and thinks that game has helped his base running. At the Benito Juarez school in Veracruz, he was so good that at the age of 15 he was signed by the Cordoba semi-pro club. He then was offered a job in the Mexican League, which he took, using the money to go through two years of engineering in his off time at the University of Mexico. He found it too tough to do both and saw bigger prospects in baseball when the Dodgers offered him a bonus of seven thousand.

Avila said no, "You know Branch Rickey, he don't want to pay any money," and took a much healthier \$17,000 bonus from Cleveland. His father died in 1948 and Avila's salary supports his mother and three younger sisters. His main ambitions—play for the Indians in some World Series, and to some day use his engineering knowledge in his country.

NEW THINGS still happening along the southern baseball path. When the Giants and Indians played in Nashville, with each team fielding four Negro stars, there was a record outpouring of fans. Negro fans were admitted into the grandstands for the first time in the city's history. Of course the fans then go back into the vicious jimmie crow life of the city proper—but who is there to estimate the general impact of the day in the ballpark? It must mean some little something in the big fight for real democracy.

THE MONEY for the annual fund drive is lagging. Not even a dollar bill in the sports department's mail today . . . as the old song went. It Has to Be You. It sure won't be the bankers.

Cubs No 1st Division Threat

(This is the 13th of a United Press series estimating the chances of the big league teams.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11 (UP).—The Chicago Cubs stack up as a "hit or miss" proposition—they'll either hit the jackpot with their rookies or else miss collecting the coins again.

Manager Frankie Frisch reserves his most enthusiastic tones for newcomers Ransom Jackson, Cal McLish, Omar Lown, Bob Schultz, Dee Fondy and Frank Baumholtz. If even half that crop comes through as expected, the club could move up at least a notch or so.

The apple of Frisch's managerial eye at the moment is the 25-year-old Jackson, a classy-looking third baseman who batted .315 with Springfield of the International League last year.

Chicago's agile second base combination of Roy Smalley and Wayne Terwilliger will remain intact but there is some question about first base. A strong possibility for the job is veteran Phil

Cavarretta, who batted .273 in 82 games last season and is in tip-top physical shape. Fonda, the other first sacker has looked good and bad at times.

Frank Hiller, the ex-Yankee right-hander, has made brilliant progress and appears ready to approach, if not better, his 12 and 5 record of 1950. Southpaws Johnny Schmitz and Paul Minner and right-hander Bob Rush are certain starters with a possibility that either Walt Dubiel or fastball ace Johnny Klippstein might break into the starting circle.

McLish, a 20-game winner at Los Angeles last season, is being given every opportunity to make good. It is his second trip to the majors, having played previously with Brooklyn. Lown, another ex-Dodger chisel, may be retained along with Schultz, who won 25 games at Nashville. For relief, Frisch can choose from among veterans Dutch Leonard, Doyle Lade and Warren Hacker, another Springfield grad.

Forrest (Smokey) Burgess and

Al (Rube) Walker, two receivers somewhat short on major league experience, have been doing much of the catching so far. Veteran Mickey Owen undoubtedly will get more work as the season progresses.

Grisch indicates Baumholtz, formerly with Cincinnati, may start the season in the outfield for the Cubs. He has speed and a faculty for deftly placing his hits. In addition, he brings up an impressive .379 batting average from Los Angeles.

Handy Andy Pafko and hammering Hank Sauer are apparent sureshots for the other two outfield slots, although strongarm Hal Jeffcoat—a boy Frisch likes a lot—may move in at one of the three picket spots. Ron Northey probably will be kept for pinch-hitting duty.

As presently constituted, the Cubs don't figure to frighten the National League's "first four." But Frisch's fledglings could kick up quite a racket, perhaps, at the top of second division.